YOU CAN GET

10 Years' Old P & O Whisky

EVERYWHERE, if you demand it.

Rs. 30 a DOZEN.

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,077—New Series.

BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER, 24, 1900.

BRAN OF THE OYAL ASIATIC SO

Milkmaid BRAND Milk

LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | 1900. |
|---|---|---|---|
| * PENINSULAR | 5287 | T. Leigh | 27th Oct. |
| M.L. CHINA | 7912 | T. S. Angus | 3rd Nov. |
| * ORIENTAL | 5284 | J. F. Jephson | 10th „ |
| M.L. EGYPT | 7912 | C. F. Preston | 17th „ |
| * PENINSULAR | 5237 | T. Leigh | 24th „ |
| M.L. ARABIA | 7903 | J. L. Parfitt | 1st Dec. |
| * ORIENTAL | 5284 | J. F. Jephson | 8th „ |
| M.L. PERSIA | 8000 | W. A. Wheler | 15th „ |
| * CALEDONIA | 7558 | E. H. Gordon | 22nd „ |
| M.L. SOBRAON | 7382 | L. M. Wibmer | 29th „ |

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

### TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 29th September, 1900.

---

### AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

| Steamer | Captains. | Tons. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| HABSBURG | R. Mitis | 4,016 | 1st Nov., 1900. |
| IMPERATRIX | G. Nicolich | 4,194 | 1st Dec. 1900. |

PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR VENICE | Rs. 600. | Rs. 395. | Rs. 150. |

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail |
|---|---|---|---|
| GISELA | F. Mosca | 4,253 | In Jan., 1901. |

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

| | Saloon. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|
| TO TRIESTE OR VENICE | Rs. 375 | Rs. 150. |

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| Available for 6 months | Rs. 960. | Rs. 575. |
| Available for 12 months | „ 1,060. | „ 625. |

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| GISELA | F. Mosca | 4,253 | 25th Oct. 1900. |

A Primage of 10 per cent. is collected on all Passages.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 22nd Oct., 1900.

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COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

### FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on THURSDAY. |
|---|---|---|---|
| INDUS | 6,357 | Duchatean | 25th Oct., 1900. |
| SYDNEY | 4,232 | Aubert | 22nd Nov., 1900. |
| ANNAM | 6,208 | Poydonot | 20th Dec., 1900. |

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "OCEANIEN," 4,259 tons, Captain ………… to sail on or about the 15th Nov. 1900.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

---

### HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on Application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

---

## SHIPPING.

### THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,695 tons, on the 26th October, at 2 p. m., or later on arrive of the English Mail.

FOR COAST AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 30th October, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porbundar, and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 25th October, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 29th October.

FOR KARACHI, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,729 tons, on or about 9th November.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MERKARA," 3,099 tons, on or about 27th October.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 23rd October, 1900.

---

### KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged and best available Berths secured at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O. and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares and full information furnished by return of post on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers Travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

---

### NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| S.S. Dco. BALDUINO. | 4,580 | O. Canepa | 15th Nov. |
| „ R. RUBATTINO. | 4,580 | M. Saporito | 15th Dec. |

BOMBAY TO VENICE DIRECT.

CALLING AT ALEXANDRIA AND BRINDISI.

| | | Or about |
|---|---|---|
| S.S. | — | 27th January, 1901. |
| S.S. | — | 24th February, 1901. |
| S.S. | — | 27th March, 1901. |
| S.S. | — | 26th April, 1901. |

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

| | Single Tickets, | Return Tickets, 4 months. | 6 months. | 9 months. | 12 months. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1st Class | 550 | 825 | 880 | 935 | 1,000 |
| 2nd „ | 325 | 500 | 525 | 550 | 600 |
| 3rd „ | 150 | .. | .. | – | – |

A primage of 10 per cent. is collected on all passages.

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

S. S. RORMIDA, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONKONG calling at Singapore, on the 17th November, 1900.

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

---

### WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,

BANKERS & AGENTS,

BOMBAY—8, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA—8-1, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
COLOMBO.—Clifford Berry & Co.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S. W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseh.

Branch Office at CAPE TOWN, Africa.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened with any amount over Rs. 200, and Interest allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 3, 6, 9 and 12 Months, at interest to be learned on Application.

PAY, PENSIONS AND ANNUITIES collected.

Letters of CREDIT payable anywhere, issued at Current Rates.

DRAFTS, CHEQUES AND BANK BILLS issued, cashed or sent for Collection.

TELEGRAPHIC AND REGULAR HOME FAMILY REMITTANCES made AT THE BEST Exchange rate of the day.

ADDRESSES of HOME friends for Telegraphic purposes registered FREE.

VOLUMINOUS Private CODE minimizing expense, at CLIENTS' Service.

STOCKS, SHARES, &c., bought and sold.

GOVERNMENT PAPER AND OTHER SECURITIES kept for safe custody, and Interest and Dividends collected.

LOANS and ADVANCES made on approved securities.

MONIES Cabled and paid same day in England. Cost of Message about Rs. 8, and NO COMMISSION charged for remitting.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at specially favourable rates.

ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE—effected at reasonable rates.

Agents for the STANDARD and ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICES.

Full information promptly given and Handbooks sentfree on Application.

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### NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

15, BANK STREET,

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS

FOR PERUSAL IN THE MORNING AND NOON

AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION,

ALSO

HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.

FOR TERMS APPLY TO

VINCENT AND COMPANY.

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### TREACHER & CO., LD.,

ATHLETIC KIT.

HORIZONTAL BARS,
DUMB BELLS AND INDIAN CLUBS.
BOXING GLOVES,
REQUISITES FOR
FENCING AND SINGLE STICK
HEATH'S FAMILY EXERCISER.
SANDOW'S
DEVELOPER AND GRIP DUMB BELLS,
PUNCHING BALLS.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

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### FRENCH STORES.

TRUFFLED SAUSAGES.
CHOUCROUTE GARNI.
ANCHOVIES IN OIL.
THOU IN OIL.
ROYANS A LA BORDELAISE.
PATE DE FOIES GRAS.
PREPARED FRENCH MUSTARD.
FRENCH SAUCES.
ASPARAGUS EXTRA FINE.

MUSHROOMS DE PARIS.
MACEDOINE DE LEGUMES.
PETITS POIS, EXTRA Quality
ASPARAGUS POINTES.
TRUFFES DU PERIGORD.
TRUFFES PIECES FOR COOKING.
COCKS COMBS.
GUENELLES GARNITURE FINANCIER.

SPANISH AND FRENCH OLIVES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| BEST YORK HAMS, boiled in cut | Rs. 2-8 | Per lb. |
| BEST WILTSHIRE BACON, in flitch | Rs. 1-0 | Per lb. |

The above Stores, &c., guaranteed the best obtainable in the Home and Continental Houses.

### FELICE CORNAGLIA,

IMPORTER OF
HIGH CLASS STORES,
83, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

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### "NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."

NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!

FLOR DE JAVAS,

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

"TORPEDO SPECIALS,"
"PLANTERS,"
"GYMKHANAS,"
"KAISERS,"
"GOLCONDAS, BAHADURS,"
"U. S. REEDS,"

And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.

"SPOTTED CABANAS,"
The Genuine Article. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.
Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

NEUBERG'S "CONDITIONERS"
for the
MONSOON,
Keeps Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos in perfect condition.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

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DON'T COUGH—USE
DON'T COUGH—USE
DON'T COUGH—USE
DON'T COUGH—USE
DON'T COUGH—USE
DON'T COUGH—USE

There is absolutely no remedy so speedy and effectual. One Lozenge alone gives relief. Simple, but sure in action, they can be taken by the most delicate.

KEATING'S LOZENGES,
KEATING'S LOZENGES,
KEATING'S LOZENGES,
KEATING'S LOZENGES,
KEATING'S LOZENGES,
KEATING'S LOZENGES,

If you cannot sleep for coughing, one Keating's Lozenge will set you right. They at once check the cough and attack the cause. A sale for past 80 years (1899 sale was a record) proves them

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

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### MESSRS. KEMP & Co., LD.,

Having purchased the entire Stock-in-Trade of

MESSRS. BOLTON & CO.

Offer the

SURPLUS STOCK
At a GREAT REDUCTION to
Cash Purchasers.

Bargains in
JEWELLERY,
PLATED-WARE,
CROCKERY,
TOYS,
FANCY-GOODS.
WALKING STICKS.
WHIPS, &c., &c., &c.

A FEW HIGHLY FINISHED
SHOW CASES & CUPBOARDS
FOR SALE.

KEMP & CO., LD.,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY,
UNDER BOMBAY CLUB.

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### S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & CO.,

FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL BROKERS.

(ESTABLISHED 1886.)

TRANSACT EVERY KIND OF PERSONAL AGENCY, PARTICULARLY:—

NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns, Princes, Chiefs, Nobles, and Jaghirdars of Native States will best consult their interests by employing this Firm as their BOMBAY AGENTS.

HOUSE, LAND, and ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of Houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the Market, which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of VENDORS, PURCHASERS, and all who wish to HIRE or LET HOUSES, OFFICES, &c.

ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages (deposit of title deeds).

LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security. Secrecy and dispatch guaranteed

MOFUSSIL AGENCY.—Up-country residents will find it greatly to their advantage to place all their ORDERS and COMMISSIONS in our hands. W undertake to execute them with care and fidelity and to give complete satisfaction.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, Stocks and Shares, bought and sold, and advice given as to investments.

RECOVERY of OUTSTANDINGS, RENT and DEBTS collected and recovered.

PARTNERSHIP and BUSINESS AGENCY.—Partnerships negotiated. Partners with capital introduced. Capital procured for starting businesses. Purchases and Sales of businesses negotiated.

NEGOTIATIONS, PRIVATE ENQUIRIES, SETTLEMENTS UNDER ARBITRATION, skilfully conducted.

NOTE.—Under Section 37 of the Civil Procedure Code, and under Power of Attorney, Messrs. S. R. BOTTLEWALLA and Co. act as the recognised Agents of mofussil constituents, thus saving them the necessity of coming to Bombay to file and conduct their cases.

FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES effected with the best Offices and at the most favourable rates.

CHARGES: Moderate. TERMS on Application.

SAVE TIME, TROUBLE, MONEY, AND TEMPER, BY SENDING ALL YOUR ORDERS AND COMMISSIONS TO

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,

WHO WILL EXECUTE THEM WITH THE UTMOST PROMPTITUDE, CARE, AND ATTENTION.

OFFICES:
17, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY
(Over Crawford and Co.)
RESIDENCE
CONTRACTOR'S BUILDINGS,
GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY.

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### RACING.

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

SPECIAL OFFER FOR THE PRESENT.

POONA RACING SEASON.

BEST VALUE AND LARGEST SELECTION IN THE TRADE.

HAVING just cleared a large Consignment of Racing Watches and having a large Stock on hand, we have decided to offer our well-known Time-keepers during the present Racing Season at the Special Cash Rates quoted below.

Each Watch possesses all the most recent improvements in this branch of Horology, rendering them absolutely reliable in their action, giving accurate registration to within one-fifth of a second.

The starting, stopping, and fly-back action being regulated by the action of one button, enables the Watch to be used with one hand only, and to be started and stopped while in the pocket when desired.

Every watch is carefully tested and regulated before leaving our hands, and carries a two years' guarantee.

GOLD.

| | |
|---|---|
| In strong Crystal Face, Gold Case | Rs. 162 |
| With Minute Recorder | „ 199 |

NICKEL.

| | |
|---|---|
| Crystal Face, with Minute Recorder | „ 81 |
| Chronograph, only without Watch Movement | „ 28 |

SILVER.

| | |
|---|---|
| In strong Silver Double Crystal Face Case, having Time on one side and Chronograph on reverse | Rs. 63 0 |
| With Minute Recorder, Crystal Face | „ 85 8 |
| Half Hunting | „ 94 8 |

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

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### McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS.

HAVANA CIGARS.

TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices:—

"MULETA" Principes

4 3/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales

4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix

4 3-8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos

3½ inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION

McDOWELL & CO., LD.

MADRAS AND LONDON.

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### BECK & CO.'S KAISER BREWERY

KEY MARK PILSENER BEER.

LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.

NONE GENUINE EXCEPT WHEN THE LABLES BEAR THE WORDS,

KAISER BREWERY, BECK & CO.,

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SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.

WHOLSALE AGENTS:— H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.,
KARACHI AND BOMBAY.

TO BE HAD OF ALL WINE AND SPIRIT DEALERS

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### GRAND CONCERT

BY THE
P. & O., R. M. S. PENINSULAR
AT THE
SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE,
TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY, 24TH OCTOBER,
at 9 p.m.,

Reserved Seats, which should be booked at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co's., or at the

| | |
|---|---|
| Institute | Two Rupees. |
| Unreserved Seats | One Rupee. |
| Sailors and Soldiers | Eight Annas. |

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. "GISELA," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate DELIVERY of their GOODS, which will be landed at the Victoria Dock No. 8.

The Company's SURVEYOR will attend every morning to survey Damages, and Claims in this respect must be adjusted and presented before the Steamer's departure, otherwise none will be entertained.

E. SCARPA, Agent.

### The Comprehensive Criminal Digest, 1862—1899.

BY

CHUNILAL HARILAL VAKIL, B.A., LL.B.,

OPINIONS.

It seems to have been compiled with great care and industry.—The HON. SIR LAWRENCE JENKINS, C. J., High Court, Bombay.

It appears to have been very carefully prepared.—The HON. MR. JUSTICE FULTON, High Court, Bombay.

It is an admirable compilation of the criminal rulings, and reflects the greatest credit on your industry.—The HON. MR. JUSTICE CROWE, Bombay.

I have formed a very favourable opinion about the usefulness of your Criminal Digest of all the High Court Rulings from 1862 to 1899.—The HON. MR. JUSTICE RANADE.

It is the best Criminal Digest I have ever come across. The arrangement of cases is excellent.—The GAYA PRASAD, VAKIL, H. C. N. W. P.

We have much pleasure in recommending the work to those interested in the Criminal Law of India.—"Bombay Gazette."

This work is superior in every respect to the existing Criminal Digests.—The Bombay Law Reporter.

PRICE Rs. 17, POSTAGE 6 Annas.

TO BE HAD
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE." OFFICE.

### LAND FOR SALE.

A LAND VALUABLE and well situated close to G. I. P. R. Matunga Station, on the South-Eastern and Western sides of the line, suitable for building Bunglows, &c. Price moderate. Apply to

THE REVD. VICAR,
of the Church of St. Michael, Upper Mahim.

### NOTICE.

MR. MICHAEL T. CARROLL, our Manager, has this day, on his departure to Cape Town, handed over charge of our Bombay Branch to Mr. CHARLES E. RANDLE.

All communications should be addressed to the Firm.

WILLIAM WATSON & Co.,
Bombay, 24th October 1900.

I the Undersigned, duly AUTHORISE my Son Mr. DOSSABHOY FRAMJI DUBASH to SIGN my NAME.

FRAMJEE COWASJEE DUBASH,
Contractor,
Civil Hospitals of Bombay.

### WANTED

EMPLOYMENT, by a thoroughly experienced ROPEMAKER. 7 years Assistant Manager at Home and 5 years Manager in a large firm in India.

Address:—
"X. Y. Z,"
Care of this Paper.

### NOTICE.

THE PRESIDENT of the Ahmedabad Municipality hereby invites Tenders for the whole or any portion not less than Rs. 500 of a LOAN of Rs. 1,00,000 one lac to be raised in the open Market by the Ahmedabad Municipality on the Security of Municipal Revenues.

The loan is a part of the Loan of Rupees eight lacs sanctioned by the Government of Bombay in their Resolution No. 2050 dated 1st May, 1899, for the extension of the Ahmedabad Drainage Works.

Interest at the rate of 4 1-4 per cent. per annum will be paid on the 1st of January and the 1st of July every year and the principal of the Debenture of Rs. 500 will be repaid at the end of 30 years.

Every Debenture will be printed on a suitable paper and will be of Rs. 500

One fourth of the amount will have to be paid within a fortnight from the date of allotment, and the remainder will have to be paid before the 31st of January, 1901.

Applications should be made in the prescribed form (which can be had at the Municipal office Ahmedabad). Every application should be accompanied with a receipt of deposit paid into the Municipal Treasury or Bank of Bombay or its Branch at Ahmedabad, at the rate of 5 per cent for the amount of Tender,

The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

The latest date upto which Tenders will be received at the Municipal Office will be SATURDAY, the 17th of November, 1900.

The Tenders will be OPENED on MONDAY, the 19th of November, 1900, and the result will be declared as soon as possible.

JEHANGIR PESTONJEE VAKIL,
President, Ahmedabad Municipality.
Ahmedabad, Municipal Office, 18th October, 1900.

### THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed.

LOANS and OVERDRAFTS granted against approved security.

DRAFTS issued. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS effected. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES made.

STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold. INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected.

LIFE, FIRE, and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and PREMIUMS paid.

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### F. S. MADON AND CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS,
AND
GENERAL MERCHANTS.

Up-Country Orders carefully and promptly executed.

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170, SHAIK MEMON STREET,
BOMBAY

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HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E. C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL...Fcs. 1,50,000,000, (£6,000,000.)

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Fransisco, New Orleans, Melbourne Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on Application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on Application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on Application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further, Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Papers, Gold, Silver, etc.

W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re 1, each succeeding line, As 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

FOR PRESENTATION.—Silver mounted PHOTO FRAMES. English-made, Solid Sterling Silver Mounts in Artistic Chased and open work designs, a dozen patterns to choose from. Cabinet size, Rs. 15 to 25. Carte de Visite, Rs. 8 to 12.—MARCKS AND CO., LD., Bombay and Poona.

TAMARIND COUGH BALSAM.—A safe, speedy and efficacious remedy for Cough, Colds., Hoarseness, Bronchitis, &c., &c. Rs. 1 Per bottle. Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR, CHEMISTS.—35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NEW TWEED HATS, STRAW BOATERS and CAPS, the latest Fashion for Gent's wear. Silk Lined, Soft Cheviots and Homespuns, Smart and Stylish Straw Boaters, firm, Double Brims, Full Top Caps, Silk Lined—ASQUITH and LORD, opposite Clock Tower.

WANTED AT ONCE, a first class MARINE ENGINEER. Apply to Messrs. COWASJEE DINSHAW BROS, 23 Medow Street, Fort.

YOU will find DRESSES WASHED and DYED just like new at DESAI and Co., No. 37, Bombay and Chandanwady High School, opposite the old shop. Look on the board DESAI and Co., only.

NICKEL-PLATING, durable, of good colour and Finish, promptly carried out by

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC Co., 9, Medows Street, Bombay.

LOVELY ORANGE PEKOE TEAS.—Our this Season Spring Crop Orange Pekoe Teas, are unsurpassable both in quality and flavour. Prices in 1 lb. Tins; Flowery Orange Pekoe at Rs. 1-4, Extra Fine Orange Pekoe at Rs. 1-4, and unassorted Orange Pekoe at Rs. 1-2 per lb. Two Annas less per lb. for large purchases.—MORTON, MAJU and Co., Agents, The Bombay Tea Association, Ld., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

FRESH CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, nutritious and unrivalled in the Market, Rs. 5-8, per cwt., and Gram, Bran, Oats, Barley at the Cheapest Rate, Free delivery. Address GRAM and BARLEY STORES, Lower Colaba, No. 387.

MATHERAN.—TO LET, "Altamont Lodge," a most comfortable, clean, comodious and splendidly situated Bungalow. It is luxuriously furnished. For rent apply to GRANVILLE HOTEL, Matheran.

TO BE LET.—The THIRD FLAT of the PHEROZE BUILDING, next to Yacht Club Chambers commanding excellent view of the harbour. For Rent and other particulars, apply to Mr. ARDESHER BHICAJI PATELL, care of A. Bhicaji & Co., Jewellers, Apollo Bunder.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow, This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

£2,200,000 POLICIES were issued by the STANDARD in 1899 being the largest amount in the History of the Company.—Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay and Madras.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., and Nurses, &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy) as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Portuguese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Highest reference given if required. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N. B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices.

MUSICAL PAPER WEIGHTS, Rs. 15. Musical Lady's Fancy Jewellery Boxes with lock and key, Rs. 40 and Rs. 60.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim, at Rs. 5-12-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Abut, at Rs. 5-13-2 per case, at Bandora.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5 Church Gate Street, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price Rs. 5, with postage Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ENLARGEMENTS up to LIFE SIZE made in Various styles, with high class finish, without losing tone, likeness, and character, by RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Photographers by Royal Warrant to H I M the Queen Empress of India, Bombay and Secunderabad.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year free of Postage. English Subscription. Rs. 18 per year including Postage

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 3, Trafalgar Building Charing Cross, London.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date, Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

CORN AND WART DESTROYER.—A safe, rapid and painless solvent for Corns and Warts. This is a chemical combination of Xyloidine and Salicylic Acid with extract of Indian Hemp. In bottles, Ans. 12 each. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers,—In India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routs in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

### DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

| | Gold. Rs. | Silver Rs. | Steel & Nickel Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| With Turnpin Side | 60 | 28 | 16 |
| With Single Temple | 50 | 24 | 13 |
| With Cur | 50 | 24 | 16 |
| Folders or Pince-Nez | 50 | 24 | 16 |

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S.

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 3 for Steel.

Our new "Movlitete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men,

| Gold. | Silver. | Nickel. | Steel |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 60 | 25 | 12 | 5 |

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTES.

### INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODARMAL.

Price, Re. 1. Postage, half-anna.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

### BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Grant Road Station, near the bridge, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture of the latest design made to order, rich glass crockery, plated ware, 1 mahogany square piano by Schied mayor and Soehne Hink's and Ditmar's hanging and table lamps, pictures, China and Japanese flower vases and table ornaments, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of EDWIN H. BROCK, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 27th inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

- 1 handsome strong dog cart, in very good order,
- 1 strong-built glass fronted miniature brougham,
- 1 second-hand strong victoria, in good order,
- 1 chest unt Arab quiet in harness.
- 1 bay pony quiet in harness and saddle,

On WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at "Bird Cage," Middle Colaba, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved house hold furniture by Wimbridge and others of the latest design, rich glass and crockery-ware, best platedware, by Reed and Barton, Persian and Brussels carpets, Bagatelle table with balls and cues complete, pictures and oleographs, China and Japanese flower vases and table ornaments, 1 stylish rubber tyred dog-cart in splendid condition by "Bennett" Ipswich adjustable seat and shafts suitable for animal from 13 3 to 14-3 one handsome light C spring rubber tyed victoria, one handsome strong rubber tyred cabriolet, one strong Arab pony, &c. &c., the property of M. T. CAROLL, proceeded to Europe.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
Auction Sale of
Valuable household furniture
by
"Wimbridge" and John Roberts
Billiard table, &c.,
at Mount Pleasant Road,
Malabar Hill,
On MONDAY the 5th November 1900,
the property of
JOHN C. ANDERSON, Esq., barrister-at-law.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 24th October, 1900.

### CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

No. 7, MARINE STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 25th inst, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Mount Nepean Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood dining-room, drawing-room and bed-room furniture, rich crockery and glassware, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, Indian and Persian carpets, pictures, table ornaments, etc., the property of NIGEL F. PATON, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

SALE OF TOYS, MILLINERY, GAS FITTINGS AND SHOP FURNITURE.

On FRIDAY, the 26th and SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p. m. each day, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction in Meadows Street, Fort, the stock-in-trade of Mr. Meeyajee Ahmedbhoy, Milliner and Toy Merchant, closing business, consisting of dressed and undressed dolls, mechanical toys, toy furniture and tea sets, game boxes, cricket bats and balls, perambulators, rocking and tricycle horses, picture books, bundles of silk dress ribbons, knitting wool, pieces of velvet, flannel, linen cloth, laces, flowers, ostrich feathers, silk, leather and kid gloves, stockings, silk and woollen tassels and fringes, lady's handbags and companions dressing combs, slippers, lady's straw trimmed and untrimmed hats, silver thimbles, corsets, belts, bonnets, frocks, silk fans, powder boxes, sliding door cupboards, Blackwood show cases, English safe, bronze gas lamps of 1, 2 and 3 lights, stands, writing table, pigeon hole, etc.

The property is on view.

On SUNDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 125, Frere Road, opposite the European General Hospital, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, glassware and crockery, Singers' hand and foot-sewing machine, kerosine and charcoal cooking stoves, perambulator, table ornaments, lamps, &c., the property of J. R. OWENS, Esq.

The property will be on view three days before the sale.

SALE OF BEST ELECTRO-PLATED WARE, COTTAGE PIANO, &c.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFOD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms on MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 3 p.m., the following effects belonging to the estate of the late R W Liebschwager, Esqr.

A quantity of best electro-plated ware consisting of tea set in 4 pieces, tea kettle and egg boiler with spirit lamps, cruet stand, egg frame, soda water bottle stand, liqueur and sauce frames, toast rack ice pail, biscuit box, butter pot, salvers card basket, tea pot claret jug, coffee urn carver, knives, spoons and forks in 70 pieces in case, and fish and fruit knives and forks in cases, one sweet toned cottage pianoforte by Tho. Steinweg Nachf. binocular, sticks, &c,

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view from to-morrow.

On TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bank Street Fort, opposite the Bank of Bombay, above Telephone Office, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood dining, drawing, office and bedroom furniture, piano, etc, the property of DR. VANINGEN WINTER, M. D.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

SALE OF A DWELLING HOUSE ON THE MAHALUXMI STATION ROAD, OPPOSITE THE RAILWAY STATION.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General as administrator of the estate of the late Narotumdas Candass, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 17th proximo, at 4 p.m., on the premises, the undermentioned property viz:—

All that piece of leasehold land with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Mahaluxmi Station Road, near Dhobie Ghat or Haines Road, in the Registration Sub-listrict and Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 22 square yards, equivalent to half a kathee or thereabouts, and assessed by the Municipality under Street No, 48 L L and Ward No. 48 (39), and bounded on the north by the property of Asbai, on the south by the property of Haroon Mahomed, on the west by the B. B. and C. I. Railway Road leading to Mahaluxmi Station or Haines Road, and on the east by the ground of the said Haroon Mahomed.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 24th October, 1900.

### TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the "First City in Indian of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it reserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general.

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,
ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

## THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD,

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

SEE REPORT AND OPINIONS OF THE PRESS AS TO THE REMARKABLE PROGRESS MADE BY THE COMPANY.

ENDOWMENT NON-FORFEITABLE POLICY

FOR Rs. 3,000.

PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

| MONTHLY PREMIUM. | |
|---|---|
| At age 20, | Rs. 6-9-0 |
| At age 25, | Rs. 7-8-0 |
| At age 30, | Rs. 8-14-0 |
| At age 35, | Rs. 10-13-0 |
| At age 40, | Rs. 13-12-0 |
| At age 45, | Rs. 18-10-0 |

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

Absolute Security.

* Funds invested in Government Securities and in accordance with the Indian Trust Act.

* Policy holders can appoint their own Directors.

90 per cent. of Profits to Participating Policy holders.

Policies simple in form, worldwide and indisputable.

Lapsed policies revived without fine.

Liberal Surrender Values. 40 per cent. of the Tabular premiums paid.

Loans to Policy holders at 6 per cent. interest.

Guaranteed 5 per cent. Investment Policies. Life and Endowments.

Immediate payment of Claims.

Non-forfeitable though Suicide.

Medical fees and stamps on Policies are payable by the Company.

* The Empire of India is the only Company that offers these guarantees of Security.

*The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.*

GUARANTEE INSURANCE.—This Company issues Guaranteed Policies in situations of trust and responsibility. It is specially authorized to guarantee the employes of the post Office.

Proposal Forms and full Particulars may be obtained from any local Agent in India or from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.
H. M. THE KING OF ITALY.
H. M. THE KING OF THE BELGIANS, H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT OF HOLLAND,
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, &c., &c.

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY & PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

## HUNTLEY & PALMERS

LIMITED,
BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
READING AND LONDON.

## BANKS.

### NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ......... £500,000
RESERVE FUND ............ £330,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Lahore, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Umritsar, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

### THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL............£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ............£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....................£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ....................£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40. Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.
23, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

### THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL............ „ 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND ............... „ 8,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

T. TAKAMICHI,
Acting Manager.
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

### THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE, LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.

SUB-BRANCHES:—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.

DEPOSIT AGENCIES:—

Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayangunj.
Messrs. SCHRODER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinapur, Patna
Mr. GILBERT FINLAYSON—Sewan, Bankipore & Chapra
H. FREDERICHSON, Esq.—Raj Nandgaon (Raipur, C. P.).
Messrs. LALLA GUNGARAM CHOONILALL.—Mhow.
MOOCHOOL SHAH, Esq.—Poona.
MANIBHAI JEYSINGBHAI HATHEESING, Esq.—Ahmedabad.
Messrs. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Surat

CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS:—

9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.
3 years at 6 per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS. At present they are—

For 2 and 3 months, at 4 per cent. per annum.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Oriental Buildings Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

### HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..............................$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ...................$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ......................$ 20,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ......$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE:

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater. W.
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.

SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
JOHN WALTER, Esq. }

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Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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Help the Britisher and British Industry,
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THREE PRIZES, AGGREGATING Rs. 105,

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BELOW ARE GIVEN SIX PUZZLE WORDS:—

1. M*S*O*.
2. B*R*I*.
3. C*P*N*A*E*.
4. L*V*R*O*L.
5. *O*D*N.
6. M*R*E*L*E*.

CONDITIONS:

FILL in the Stars in the Puzzle words (one letter for each star) to represent six principal towns in Europe. Write those you find out on a sheet of paper placing the respective number to each, and post it, together with your money order for Rs. 2-8, being the half year's subscription to the "Indian Tit-Bits." (otherwise no notice will be taken), enclosing a stamped addressed envelope for reply, to the "Indian Tit-bits" Office, 180, Dhurrumtolla Street, Calcutta. Please quote number of money order to avoid confusion.

The one that will fill in the whole six puzzle words correctly will get Rs. 60; five, Rs. 30; and four, Rs. 15; no Prize will be awarded for less than four.

Should more than one fill in the words correctly the prizes will be divided.

Competitors can only send in one attempt, thus giving every one the same chance.

Intending subscribers during this month will not only get their paper for six months, but will have besides the chance of winning one of the handsome prizes named above for the mere trial.

We are simply giving away the prizes to popularize the I. T.

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# NOTICES.

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TO THE MANAGER.

## IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 402 OF 1899.

CHUNILAL DAMODARDASS ....................Plaintiff.

vs.

BAI GULAB, widow of KASSIDAS RAMDASS ....................Defendant

PURSUANT to the decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the 26th day of January 1900, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honorable Court on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of November 1900, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon

PARTICULARS.

All the estate, right, title and interest of the plaintiff abovenamed as the Sole Surviving Son of DAMODARDAS CAHANDAS and of the Defendant abovenamed Widow and Executrix of the last Will and testament of KASIDAS RAMDAS in all that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground, of which Wassoodeo Withoji is the Fazendar together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate on the southern side of Third Bhoiwada Street without the Fort wall of Bombay, in the Registration Sub district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 16 feet in breadth and 70 feet in length or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the house of Zeena Muccon, on or towards the West by the house formerly of Pranjivan Shanker and now of Vijbhookhandas Pranjivandas, on or towards the North by the public road called 3rd Bhoiwada, and on the South by a passage for sweepers and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 4, Ward No. 5395, and Street Nos. 87 89, and which is now in the possession of the Plaintiff abovenamed as Receiver appointed in the said suit No. 402 of 1899.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. BHAISHANKER and KANGA, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 19th day of September, 1900.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

## IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 705 OF 1899.

MERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE CAMA and HORMUSJEE MUNCHERJEE CAMA, both of Bombay, Parsee inhabitants, the former residing at Pedder Road, without the Fort of Bombay, and the latter at Nepean Sea Road, without the Fort of Bombay....................Plaintiffs.

vs.

NOWROJEE NUSSERWANJEE THOONTHI, also of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, residing at Shaik Abdul Rehman Street, without the Fort of Bombay....................Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute made in the above Suit and bearing date the 14th day of June, 1900, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court, at his office, in the Court House, on SATURDAY, the 10th day of November, 1900, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate, right, title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs and the defendant in the following property, viz:—

All that piece of Batty ground situate at or near Camateepura or the Cross Road leading to the Grant Road in the Island of Bombay and containing by admeasurement thirty thousand square feet, be the same, little more or less, and bounded on the North by the property formerly of Mr. Tanner but now by the property of Essa Fuala, on the South by the Foras Road, on the East by the property formerly of Nowrojee Shapurjee Oomreigar, but now of the Napier Foundary, and on the West by the property formerly of Burjorjee Sorabjee Lyawalla but now by the property of Hajee Adam Seedick and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 43 and 45 and 1 to 4 and Ward No. 2968 to 2997 and 2967 and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No........and which premises are situate in the sub-district of the Registrar of Bombay.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Mr. Kharshedjee D. Shroff, Attorney for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 13, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated, this 27th day of September, 1900.

J. J. GAZDAR,
Acting Commissioner.

## IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 707 OF 1899.

MERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE CAMA and HORMUSJEE MUNCHERJEE CAMA, both of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitants, the former residing at Peddar Road and the latter at Napean Sea Road without the Fort of Bombay....................Plaintiffs.

vs.

NOWROJEE NESSERWANJEE THOONTHI, also of Bombay Parsee Inhabitant, residing at Shaikh Abdul Rehman street, without the Fort of Bombay ....................Defendant.

PURSUANT to the DECREE Absolute made in the above Suit and bearing date the 14th day of June, 1900, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court, at his Office, in the Court House, on SATURDAY, the 10th day of November, 1900, at half past three o'clock in the afternoon,

PARTICULARS

All the estate, right, title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs and Defendant in the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground containing by admeasurement 130 square yards or thereabouts together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house, standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, in Abdool Rehman Street, or Bottlewala Moholla, on the North side thereof and bounded as follows:—On the East by a Sweeper's passage, on the West by the Public Road called Abdool Rehman Street, on the North by the house of Framjee Kuttonjee Oomrigar, and on the South by the house of Nowrojee Nesserwanjee Thoonthi and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Hormusjee Dorabjee Daroowalla and his tenants and are now in that of the said Nowrojee Nesserwanjee Thoonthi and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under B Ward No. 288, and Street No. 571.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Mr KHARSEDJEE D. SHROFF, Attorney for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, at No. 13, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay—Dated this 1st day of October, 1900.

J. J. GAZDAR,
Acting Commissioner.

## SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY, LD.

TENDERS are INVITED and will be received up to MONDAY, the 19th November 1900, for the SUPPLY of the following stores required for 12 months commencing from 1st January 1901:—

I.—Miscellaneous stores mostly of country produce and manufacture.
II.—Oils, Wastes and Tallow.
III.—Stationary.
IV.—Uniform Clothing.

2. Tenders must be submitted on printed forms of Tenderer's Schedule which can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli, for items I and II; from the Auditor, Dharwar, for item III and from the Traffic Manager, Dharwar, for item IV, on payment of Annas 8 per copy.

3. The Company's specification and conditions under which the contracts will be let are attached to each form of Tenderer's Schedule. Any further information required can be obtained from the respective officers concerned.

4. Tenders should be addressed to the Agent, S. M. Railway Company, at Dharwar, in sealed covers superscribed,

"Tenders for miscellaneous stores.
"Tenders for oils, etc."
"Tenders for Stationery."
"Tenders for Clothing."

as the case may be.

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

J. BURN MURDOCH, Lt.-Col., R. E.
Agent.

Agent's office, Dharwar, 17th October 1900.

**J. GHOSE AND SONS,**

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## BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

### BANKS.

| | Shares. | Amount. | Paid-up. | Last Half Yearly Divid. | Cash Rate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| INDIAN BANKS. | | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Bank of Bombay | 20,000 | Rs. 500 | all | 10 p. c. }<br>2 bon. } | 1,240 |
| Bank of Bengal | 40,000 | 00 | all | 10 pr. ct. | 1,220 |
| Bank of Madras | 110,000 | 500 | all | 10 pr. ct. | 1,020 |
| Commercial Bank of India. | { 10,000<br>{ 15,000 } | 100 | { 100<br>75 } | nil | 65 |
| EXCHANGE BANKS. | | | | | |
| Agra | 1,00,000 | £6 | all | 3 pr. ct. | 9 |
| Charter Bank | 40,000 | £20 | £20 | 10 pr. ct. | £29 1-2 |
| Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation | 80,000 | dol. 125 | all | £1-10-0 | 1 |
| National Bank of India | 40,000 | £25 | £12 1-2 | 8 pr. ct. | 300 |

### SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | | | | Half yearly. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad Advantage | 70 | | 000 | Nil | |
| Alliance | 1,500 | 1,100 | all | | 190 |
| Anglo-Indian | | | 0 | Nil | 15 |
| Assur Veerjee Mill Ltd. | In all 2000 Shares of which 1002 have been all lotted. | Rs. 500 each | Fully paid up | Rs. 25 12 1-2 | om. |
| Aurangabad S. & M. Co. Ld. | | 1,000 | 1,000 | 60 | |
| ...allary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary) | 971 | 60 | all | 9 per ct. | 1,000 |
| Berar Manfg Co., Ld | 2,750 | 550,000 | 200 | 12 1-2 | 170 |
| Bombay United | 90 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 350 |
| Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co. | 90 | 500 | 500 | dvdR. 30 | 481 |
| Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld | 500 | 1,000 | ,000 | | 90 |
| Britannia Mills | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | d dRs. | 00 |
| Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd | 650 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 10 per ct. | 1,009 |
| Central India | 1,000 | 500 | 50 | dvdRs. 50 | 1,910 |
| China Mills Co. Ld. | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvdRs. 3 | 450 |
| City of Bombay Mills | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvdRs. 2 | 660 |
| Coimbatore S. and W. | 6,000 | 100 | 00 | 9 pr ct. | 1 |
| Connaught Mills | 600 | 500 | 500 | 2 | 500 |
| Colaba Land & Mills | 4,000 | 700 | ... | Rs. 10 | 350 |
| Coorla Mills | ... | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 2 | 350 |
| Currimbhoy Mills | 80 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvdRs60 | 610 |
| David Mill | 1,400 | 500 | 500 | dvdRs30 | 260 |
| Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co. Ld. | 400 | 250 | all | dvdRs20 | 260 |
| Dhun Mills | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 100 |
| Express | 2,100 | 500 | 500 | Nil | 250 |
| Framjee Petit | 1,250 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 275 |
| Hindustan | 875 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 385 |
| Hinganghat Mills | 700 | 500 | 500 | 40 | 670 |
| Howard and Bulloughs | 1,500 | 500 | 500 | 25 | 5 0 |
| Hope Mills | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 30 | 350 |
| Hyderabad | 700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 30 | 1,150xd |
| Imperial Cotton | 900 | 1,000 | 500 | Nil | 15 |
| Indian Manfg. | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 470 |
| Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld. | 700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvdRs 50 | 400 |
| James Greaves | 1,100 | 500 | 500 | Nil | 390 |
| Jaffer Alli | 600 | 500 | 500 | dvdRs 20 | 220 |
| Jamshed Manufacturing Co. | 1,500 | 250 | 250 | dvd 5 | 130 |
| Jewraj Balloo | 1,006 | 1,000 | 1,000 | no dvd | 425 |
| Jubilee Mills Co., Ld. | 3,430 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 20 | 30 |
| Khandeish | 7,500 | 1,500 | 1,000 | dvdRs65 | 70 |
| Khangaum Manfg. Co. | 1,000 | 250 | 250 | 65 | 500xd |
| Khatao Makunjee | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvdRs25 | 450 |
| Krishna Mills Ld | 1,218 | 500 | ... | dvdRs82 | 570 |
| Leopold | 3,500 | 100 | 108 | dvdRs10 | 158xd |
| Lord Reay Mfg | 445 | 100 | 1,000 | 30 | 110 |
| Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co. | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs 30 | 560 |
| Madras United | 356 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs 100 | 2,825 |
| Mahaluxmee | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 75 |
| Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga) | 8,400 | 500 | 500 | pr ct. | ... |
| Manockjee Petit | 4,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd40 | 1,830xd |
| Mohanlal K. Parekh G & Mfg Co. Ld., Amraoti | 300 | 100 | 115 | dvdRs15 | — |
| Mazagon | 5,000 | 250 | ... | Nil | 75 |
| Morarji Goculdass | 1,050 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvdRs35 | 1,625 |
| Mysore S & M. Co., Ld | 4,000 | 250 | 250 | Nil | 160 |
| ...adura Mills | 7,779 | 100 | 100 | Nil | ... |
| ...ational | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | pa 52 |
| New Great Eastern | 1,400 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 240 |
| Presidency Mills Co. (Ld.) | 742 | 1, | 1,000 | Nil | 560 |
| Queen Mills | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs30 | 560 |
| Ripon Mills | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvdRs5 | 800 |
| Saraswati Mills | 1,250 | 500 | 500 | Nil | 500 |
| Sassoon | 1,500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvdRs20 | 500 |
| Sholapore Mills | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 1700xd |
| Soonderdas | 750 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 350 |
| Southern India | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | Nil | 85 |
| Southern Mahratta | 1,212 | 250 | 250 | Nil | 245 |
| Sun Mills, Ld. | 1,300 | 250 | 250 | Nil | 160 |
| Standard Mills Co. | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | Nil | 235 |
| Star of India | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 66 |
| Swadeshi Mills | 4,000 | 500 | 500 | dvdR22½ | 570 |
| Sassoon and Alliance | 3,000 | 500 | 500 | Nil | 325 |
| Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | |
| Union Mills Ld. | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 25 |
| Venishunker Lukhmishunker Mill Co. Ld. | 900 | 500 | 500 | Nil | 410xd |
| Victoria Mills | 550 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 2 |
| Western India | 1,200 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 300 |
| Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld. | 400 | 50 | all | dvdR- | |

### RAILWAY COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock | — | £100 | ... | ... | ... |
| B. B. & C. I. R. Co. New £12 Shares | — | £10 | ... | ... | ... |
| Ahmedabad Prantej Ry. | 500 | 00 | — | 5 pr. ct. | 710 |
| Tapti Valley Ry. Co. | 600 | 500 | ... | 4 pr. ct. | 475 |

### PRESS COMPANIES.

| | | | | Yearly. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Akbar | 200 | 1,250 | 1,250 | 125 | 1,300x |
| Albert Ginning Co. | 100 | 500 | all | 18 pr. ct. | 41 |
| Albert (Kurrachee) | 200 | 1,100 | 1,100 | Rs. 80 | 80 |
| Bellary | 167 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dv Rs 20 | 160xd |
| Bhownugger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld | 550 | 250 | 250 | 25 | 275 |
| Bombay Cotton | 1,000 | 125 | 125 | Nil. | 65 |
| Breulse Cawnpore Press Co., Ld | 500 | 200 | 200 | dvdR30 | 165 |
| Broach City Press Co., Ld | 500 | 200 | 200 | dv Rs 20 | 200xd |
| Colaba | 500 | 1,880 | 1,880 | dvdRs 15 | 310 |
| East India | 350 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 125 | 1,325 |
| English Press and Manfg | 400 | 200 | ... | dvd Rs 9 | 60 |
| Fort | 150 | 8,300 | 500 | dvd Rs20 | 650 |
| French | 300 | 500 | 500 | dvd Rs40 | 425 |
| Harvey and Sabapathy | 450 | 450 | 500 | dvdRs35 | 340xd |
| Hingoli Press Co., Ld | 700 | 100 | 100 | Rs 17 | 125xd |
| Khangaum | 240 | 450 | 450 | dvdRs 80 | 450 |
| Bahuva Press Co., Ld. | 300 | 200 | all | 15 pr. ct. | 23 |
| ...ahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld | 300 | 500 | 500 | 53 | 55 |
| Mercantile | 600 | 125 | 125 | dvd Rs 5 | 42½ |
| Mofussil Co | 125 | 400 | 400 | dvd Rs35 | 415 |
| Munmar M. | 000 | 250 | all | dvd Rs20 | 180 |
| New Berar | 00 | 500 | 500 | dvd Rs50 | 550 |
| New Indian | 00 | 125 | 125 | dv Rs12½ | 150 |
| Prince of Wales | 100 | 200 | 00 | 20 | 1 5 |
| Sabapathy (Bellary) | 500 | 500 | 70 | 30 | 300xd |
| Sassoon | 300 | 500 | 500 | 20 | 340xd |
| Sind and Punjab Co. | | | | | 585 |
| Sind | 100 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 125 | 1725 |
| Sorab Woollen | 400 | 2,000 | 750 | 20 | 325 |
| Mills | 200 | 250 | 250 | Nil. | |
| Surat City Press Co., Ld. | 37 | 200 | all | 1 | |
| Volkart | ... | 000 | — | Rs 80 | 1010 |

THE Post Office announces that money orders may now be obtained at any money order office in the United Kingdom payable at the undermentioned places in China:—Chefoo, Hang-chau, Shashi, Su-chau, and Tien-tsin. Remitters will receive certificates of issue as receipts for the amounts paid in, and the payees will receive the amounts by means of new money orders, which will be issued by the Japanese Post Office. The commission chargeable in this country will be the same as for money orders payable at other places abroad—namely, for sums not exceeding 2*l*., 6d.; for sums exceeding 2*l*., but not exceeding 6*l*., 1s.; for sums exceeding 6*l*., but not exceeding 10*l*., 1s. 6d. No single money order will be issued for more than 10*l*. Money orders will be issued at the places mentioned for payment in the United Kingdom.

# BOMBAY.

## TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 57m, Sun sets, 5h. 31m. High water, 11-19m. Low water, 5-16m., 5-12s.
Banks closed: Dewali Holidays.
Concert, Seamen's Institute, by the crew of the s. s. Peninsular, 9 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Durban, Delagoa Bay, Cape Colony, &c., via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6 p. m., on Sunday, the 28th instant, instead of on Friday, the 26th instant, as previously advertised.

GHORPURAY'S DIARY FOR 1901.—This is a handy Marathi pocket diary, containing useful information such as "Time all over India," census, Indian weight measures, income-tax, inland postage rates and information for business men, merchants and travellers in India. The diary also advertises the blue black ink manufactured by Mr. Ghorpuray.

SMUGGLING INTOXICANTS.—Mr. Webb, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, presiding at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, disposed of a case, in which Tookaram Tatia, a Hindu, was charged with importing into Bombay 81 tolas of bhang and 76 tolas of ganja without a permit from the Collector of Customs. On Friday evening accused arrived in Bombay from Satara and alighted at the Victoria Terminus. On examining his luggage on suspicion, an inspector of the abkari department found two packets containing bhang and ganja concealed among his clothes. Accused was adjudged guilty and fined Rs. 30.

A DEWALI PRESENT.—The proprietor of the Duftar-ashkara Press has presented to the subscribers of the "Rast Goftar," a weekly newspaper, a small pamphlet in the shape of a Gujarati calendar, on the occasion of the Dewali festival and Hindu New Year's Day. A good portrait of Sir Muncherji Merwanji Bhownuggree, M. P., is given on the first page, he has been elected a second time to represent the Bethnell Green district in the new Parliament. The brochure contains, in addition to the usual information generally to be found in such a publication, much useful items, such as general holidays to be observed during the year for all nationalities, eclipses of the sun and moon, municipal rates and taxes, refunds, postal and telegraphic rates, stamp duties, high court and other fees relating to judicial proceedings, railway fares, and principal events in each month of the year, etc. It is a handy little book for daily reference.

OBITUARY.—We regret to announce the untimely death of Mr. Narayan Bapuji Talpade who died on Monday, the 22nd instant, at his residence in Dukkargally, after a fortnight's illness. He was for some years the head-master of the then Prabhu Seminary High School. He afterwards joined the local firm of Messrs. Ralli Brothers and soon acquired a responsible position in their cotton department. He was one of the oldest members of the Hindu Cricket Club and the Hindu Gymkhana, and in his days played for his club as does his younger brother now. He was a good amateur actor. He leaves behind him his aged parents, a young widow and five children to bemoan his loss. In him the Prabhu community has lost a promising young man. The annual Diwalee gathering of the Pathare Prabhu Social Samaj was closed on Monday as a mark of respect to his memory.

## THE DAMAUN REFUGEES IN BOMBAY.

MR. GHANDI, of Messrs. Wadia and Ghandi, solicitors, appeared before Mr. Webb, at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, and stated that he did not propose to make an application that day for bail on behalf of his client, Homee N. Wadia. The reason was that Mr. Davar, who had been engaged for the defendant, was at Khandalla, and would not come to Bombay before Thursday, on which day he would make the application. The magistrate said he was not going to make an order for bail and would suggest that the application be made to the High Court. Mr. Ghandi said he thought it was necessary to make a formal application to the magistrate in the first instance before moving the higher tribunal. Mr. Acworth, of Messrs. Little and Co., solicitors, on behalf of Mr. Sorabjee Cursetjee Jahveri, the complainant, asked Mr. Ghandi to inform him of the day when the application was to be made. This was agreed to.

## THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results:—

| Wards. | Plague. Attacks. | Plague. Deaths. | Deaths from all cause. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade | 0 | 1 | 7 |
| B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri | 2 | 5 | 31 |
| C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada | 6 | 4 | 21 |
| D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada | 7 | 2 | 31 |
| F Parel, Sewri and Sion | 0 | 1 | 9 |
| G Mahim and Worli | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Water Division | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Non-Resident and Unknown | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hospitals | 0 | 0 | 11 |
| Total | 15 | 13 | 121 |
| Total plague deaths to date | 80,219 | 66,354 | |
| Same date last year | 34 | 13 | 103 |

### MORTALITY OF THE WEEK.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending yesterday was 834 as against 940 during the previous week. Of the total number 10 died from cholera and 74 from plague, the figures for the preceding week being 17 and 85 respectively. The total mortality of the corresponding period of the last year was 827, while that of plague was 105.

## PLAGUE IN POONA.

THE following are the plague returns of the Poona City from 20th to 21st instant:—

| | Cases. | Deaths. |
|---|---|---|
| Shukurwar | 3 | 4 |
| Vetal | 6 | 5 |
| Ganj | 7 | 7 |
| Raviwar | 6 | 6 |
| Ganesh | 3 | 3 |
| Budhwar | 3 | 2 |
| Sadashiv | 6 | 7 |
| Narayan | 1 | 1 |
| Shanvar | 0 | 2 |
| Bhavani | 5 | 3 |
| Nana | 7 | 8 |
| Kasba | 8 | 11 |
| Somwar | 7 | 2 |
| Mangalwar | 0 | 1 |
| | 62 | 62 |

Total mortality 66.

## PROFESSOR RICHARD.

Professor Richard begs to inform the suffering public that his numerous private registered patients require all his time for professional scientific services, therefore for a time he cannot see his way clear to accept under his scientific cure third class fee patients. A 13-page interesting pamphlet will be given free on application or sent free by post.

First personal enquiring consultation free of charge. Hours 7 a.m. to 5 p.m. Ash Lane, near Currency Bank, Bombay.

IN his report on the trade and commerce of Germany for 1899, Mr. Consul-General Schwalbach draws attention to the fact that Professor Dr. Frech, the geologist of Breslau, calculates that Germany is the richest country in Europe in future supplies of coal, and is only superseded in this respect by North America and North China. The present production of coal in England is actually higher than that of Germany, but this denotes a more rapid exhaustion of coal stores. Professor Frech has drawn up a table in which he predicts the probable duration of coalfields as follows:—The coalfields of Durham and Northumberland, central Bohemia, the Kingdom of Saxony, will last from 100 to 200 years. Other British coalfields will last 250 years. The Waldenburg-Schatzlarco district from 200 to 300 years, Northern France 300 to 400 years. The Saarbrucken district, Belgium, Aix-la-Chapelle, and the contiguous Westphalian district 600 to 800 years; while Upper Silesia, Russian Poland, and Moravia will last 1,000 years and upwards. Professor Fech concludes his paper with this sentence:—"After 1,000 years, when the European and North American coalfields are exhausted, it is possible that the coal and ironstone of Shan-si (in China) may make that district a centre of the world's industry."

SOME very successful experiments have been made with the Brussels and London telephone, which will shortly be ready for public use. Conversations have been conducted with great distinctness not only between Brussels and London but between Brussels and Manchester, and towns in the north of England.

## STABBING AFFRAY AT FRERE ROAD.

ABOUT a quarter-past 2 o'clock yesterday morning Moses Leo Douglas, a Eurasian, aged about twenty-two years, employed as a tally-clerk at the Prince's Dock, stabbed with a razor one Edward Morbart Torris, a Spaniard, aged about twenty-six years, an engineer in the employ of the B. I. S. N. Company, inflicting several superficial wounds on his head, neck, arms and chest. Torris was at once removed to the St. George's Hospital, where he has been detained under treatment and is not in any immediate danger. The parties resided in house No. 148, Frere Road, opposite the main entrance of the Prince's Dock. Douglas used to board and lodge with Torris until about a month ago when the latter turned him out. It appears that Douglas was hard up for money and being unable to pay for his keep, he was told to leave the place. This caused a breach between them and Douglas swore to wreak vengeance on Torris. About 11 o'clock, on Monday night, Douglas went to the room of Torris, where they had an altercation over the same subject. Douglas informed Torris that he would make him suffer before the end of the month and left the room in a temper. After he had gone, Torris bolted the doors of his room and retired to rest. Shortly after 2 o'clock in the morning he was aroused by hearing the noise of some one dropping into his room from a trap-door in the ceiling. He jumped out of his bed and recognised the accused and asked him what he wanted. Instead of giving any reply Douglas rushed at the complainant and stabbed him on the head. The complainant closed with him and threw him down and shouted out for assistance. However, before any help arrived accused got better of him and stabbed him in five or six places. He then opened the front door and returned to his own room. A neighbour, named Arkins, went to complainant's assistance and removed him to the St. George's Hospital. On his return from the hospital Arkins informed the police and about 6 o'clock in the morning Inspector Barker arrested the accused in his room and recovered the razor from the back of the house, about a hundred yards away. The razor was stained with fresh blood.

At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, Superintendent Grennan charged Moses Leo Douglas, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, with attempting to murder Morbart Torris.

### STATEMENT OF THE ACCUSED.

The accused, in the course of his long statement before the magistrate said that he came to know Torris in the month of July last and stopped with him for three months. For two months they pulled along without any quarrel. Last month he was thrown out of his job and complainant suggested that he could no longer keep accused, as the pecuniary means were very insufficient to do so. Accused agreed to do so and asked Torris if he had any further cause for wishing him to quit the place. Torris answered that the reason was that he could not agree with him. In September last constant troubles were brooding amongst them and it was arranged that Douglas should live with Alpin, who resided in a room on the same floor of the house. On Monday night, about 11-30 o'clock, Douglas entered Torris' room and talked with him on the subject. He asked Torris what he meant by saying not agreeing with him, as the first two months they had pulled on very well. In August last what little money Douglas had was exhausted and he informed Torris that he did not wish to put him to any inconvenience about it. Torris thereupon asked him to stop with him for a month and agreed to pay the expenses of his board and lodging. But by the end of that month he suddenly ordered Douglas to quit the room, which he was not prepared to do. Had Torris given him a fortnight's notice to quit his place, he would have written to his friends in Burmah and the Punjab for pecuniary assistance and pulled through until such time he procured a job. During the whole of the month of October, he found it very hard to pull along as he had no means. He grew angry with Torris for suddenly turning him out of the room and threatened to revenge on him sooner or later. Had he given him a fortnight's notice, everything would have been well and what had been done would not have occurred. During his conversation with Torris on the night in question, the latter spoke to him rather coldly and ordered him to leave the place. Before quitting the place he warned him that something would happen before the end of the month. Douglas then returned to his room and tried to sleep, but could not get rest, and determined to do what had now been done. He took his razor and sharpened it for the purpose of shaving his beard in the morning and kept it in the pocket of his gown, so that it might he used in case of necessity, in cutting ropes, &c. About 2-30 a.m. he went to the front door of the complainant's room and tried to gain entrance in the room, but as it was closed on the inside, he went to the back door and attempted to effect an entrance therefrom. This was also closed, most probably on account of the threat Douglas had given him. Having lived together for three months in the same room, he knew of an aperture in the roof over the room, wherewith to effect an entrance. Unfortunately for him there was a rope on the verandah, which he cut with the razor. He removed a few tiles and after fastening the rope to a beam, climbed down into the room. Before he could gain the ground, Torris got up, but before the latter could do anything, he struck him down to his bed with his fist. He held him for a few minutes with the intention of giving him a chance to strike him (accused). During this interval Torris seized him by the body and tried to hurl him down the bed. Douglas overpowered him and sent him tumbling over a table. Torris then shouted out for assistance and Douglas, finding that he was about to be detected, in his excitement used the razor freely, thereby avenging himself on him. After inflicting a few incisions on him, he opened the door, and they both got out. Torris was bleeding profusely and it was thought advisable to remove him to hospital. Douglas accompanied him to the hospital along with one of the neighbours. At 6 o'clock in the morning a police inspector came to his room and made him a prisoner. Douglas concluded his statement by saying that it was not his intention to have blood shed, but simply to avenge him with his fist. It was done in a state of excitement, when Torris shouted out for help. He reserved further statement until Torris recovered.

After the evidence of Arkins was recorded the case was remanded to the 1st November.

## THANA NEWS.

OUR local correspondent, writing on Monday says:—On the day of the annual feast of Our Lady of the Rosary celebrated in the St John's Church at Thana a few days ago, the Rev. Father A. Hegglin, S. J., Professor of Sanskrit, St. Xavier's College, preached the sermon in English and in Marathi and not the Rev. Father Pereira as before stated. The Rev. Father Hegglin had arrived here from Bombay for the purpose. The feast was given at the sole expense of Mr. Doming Rebello, a leading citizen of Thana.

The Civil Courts in Thana and the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Thana High School have been closed on account of the Diwalee holidays, the former for one and the latter for two weeks.

Six Brahmin students of the B. J. Thana High School passed the preliminary examination held by Mr. Kashinath Bappoo Pathak, B. A., head-master of the school, the other day. They will appear for the School Final Examination, which will be held in Bombay next month.

The annual examination of the Marathi School at Utan in Salsette (Thana) Taluka was held under the chairmanship of the Rev. Father Da Costa last week. The report of the school for the last year was read by Mr. Trimbak Narayen Godbole and passed. The chairman made a suitable speech on Marathi education and praised the school-masters, Mr. Godbole and Mr. Shimgya Sowar Koli. A large number of leading men of the gaum, including members of the school committee, were present.

At the quarterly general meeting of the Thana Municipality held on Friday, it was resolved to put an iron roofing over the walls of the Native Girls' School (an ancient Portuguese building, covered with arches, situated in the heart of the town) at Thana. The old roofings or arches of the building are in a dangerous condition and require immediate removal.

It is stated that Dr. D. A. Da Monte, M. D., of Bandra had offered the sum of Rs. 2,500 to endow a free public library in connection with the Municipality of that station to commemorate his father's connection with that body, of which he was chairman for several years in the Thana District.

The hearing of the case in which Cowlia, police patel of Dharna, in Panvel Taluka, was charged with having committed murder was resumed by Mr. Tipnis, Sessions Judge of Thana, on Saturday. Concurring with the assessors the Sessions Judge convicted the accused and sentenced him to transportation for life.

It is getting warm here during the day. The thermometer readings ranged from 75 to 93 degrees in the shade yesterday and 72 to 92 the day before.

TO THE DEAF.—A rich lady, cured of her Deafness and Noises in the Head by Dr. Nicholson's Artificial Ear Drums, gave £5,000 to his Institute, so that deaf people unable to procure the Ear Drums may have them free. Address No. 1014 D. The Nicholson Institute, Longcott, Gunnersbury, London, W.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produce a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant "Floriline" being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers, Wholesale; Depot, 13, Farringdon Road, London, England.

## THE FAMINE.

### BOMBAY RELIEF MEASURES.

EXCEPTING light or insignificant showers in four talukas of Belgaum, three of Dharwar, one of Bijapur and in parts of Kanara, there was no rain during the week ending the 13th instant in any part of the Presidency. Since the end of the week good rain has been reported from parts of Bijapur and Dharwar. More rain is urgently wanted for standing kharif crops and rabi sowings in all districts of the Presidency except the Konkan. The prices of the staple food-grains have raisen in Sholapur, Poona, Satara, Bijapur, Belgaum and Dharwar; elsewhere they have fallen or are stationary. The numbers relieved are compared below with those of the preceding week.

| | Preceding week. | Week under report. |
|---|---|---|
| Workers | 279,417 | 212,927 |
| Dependants | 72,426 | 57,253 |
| Gratuitously relieved in poor-houses and villages | 412,398 | 355,349 |

The numbers on relief works, including dependants, have decreased in all districts. The numbers in receipt of gratuitous relief in villages and poor-houses have also decreased in all districts except Poona, which shows an increase of 519. Three small works under Civil Agency for the employment of people near their homes were opened in Kaira, one in Broach and one in Sholapur. Sixteen large works were closed during the week.

The following allotments have been sanctioned:—Rs. 2,00,000 for gratuitous village relief in Broach. Rs. 30,000 for kitchens in Broach. Rs. 15,000 for doles to village servants in Broach. Rs. 10,000 for poor-houses in Broach. Rs. 1,000 for famine grass operations in Broach. and Rs. 740 for expenditure on burying dead bodies of destitute paupers in Surat.

## THE NATIVE PRESS.

### LORD CURZON ON HIS FAMINE POLICY.

COMMENTING on the lengthy speech made by Lord Curzon on his famine policy at the last meeting of the Legislative Council the "Rast Goftar" writes: Whether the Indian Government could have managed the last famine better, and whether more lives could have been saved are questions, which, in our opinion, ought not to be allowed to affect the credit of an administration that did so much. The calamity was an unprecedented one, and the agency, which was so suddenly called upon to fight it, was after all human. If there were errors, they were errors of judgment. Whatever criticisms may be directed against their famine policy, it will never be said that Lord Curzon's Government either failed in their duty towards the people, at this terrible juncture, or were callous to their sufferings. All criticisms of their policy, all adverse judgments on their methods, will be relieved by the conviction that no other Government would have done better.

### THE AMEER OF AFGHANISTAN.

In noticing an article in a home periodical, the "Indian Spectator" comments on the way in which the Ameer of Afghanistan spends his time. Our contemporary states: Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown. If the autobiographical details, published in the "Monthly Review," are not apocryphal, the saying is verified and exceeded in the case of the Ameer of Afghanistan. His Highness, according to his own account, is a slave to duty. "From my childhood up to the present day," he is reported as saying, "my life is quite a contrast to the habits of living, indulged in by nearly all other Asiatic Monarchs and Chiefs. They live, for the most part, a life of idleness and luxury." And well might it be, considering that the Ameer's seat on the throne is in the nature of a seat on a safety-value. His Highness knows very well that his subjects have no great love for him, and would like his room better than his company. When a courtier, after the Restoration, impressed on the Merry Monarch the advisability of resenting certain proceedings of Parliament, his Majesty told him that he was not anxious to go on his travels again. The Ameer is even wiser, and though he, any more than Charles II, has no mind to start on his travels again, he is prepared for the worst and has always, so to speak, one foot in the stirrup.

### A REFORMATORY FOR GIRLS.

While passing sentence of a day's imprisonment on a girl named Dwarkabai, aged nine years, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Third Presidency Magistrate, remarked the other day that there was no reformatory for girls in this city. Some of the native journals have taken up the subject and recommend the establishment of a reformatory for girls in Bombay. The "Kaiser-i-Hind" says: Now that the attention of the public as well as of the authorities has been drawn to this want of the city from the Magisterial bench, we trust that ere long a reformatory for girls would be an established institution in our midst. It must be remembered that it is ever so much better for society at large that persons of tender years having criminal propencities should be reclaimed before they harden into confirmed and dangerous criminals.

### A WORD TO THE WATER ENGINEER.

The "Indu Prakash" says to the Water Engineer:—Now that the Diwali holidays have come, may we take the opportunity of begging of our Water Engineer to be good enough to let the sort of strange mishap be repeated which left Bombay without water on the very day on which Hindus have to bathe before sun rise. With the extraordinary irregularity and stinginess with which they have won a name for treating the public in giving them the water they pay regularly and fully for, we have now become quite accustomed, and it would seem that unless we allow them to honeycomb Bombay with meters, they will go on thus, by way of pressure or punishment, we suppose.

### REPORT ON THE FIFTEENTH INDIAN CONGRESS.

The "Indian Spectator" thus notices the report of the fifteenth Indian Congress held at Lucknow last year:—The proceedings are introduced by a narrative of the principal features of the last gathering. The comparatively backward condition of the province of Oudh made the task of the organisers more than usually difficult. Then, there was petty opposition from officials and non-officials to be overcome, though the Report warmly acknowledges "the just considerate and sympathetic attitude of Sir Antony MacDonnell's Government" towards the movement. The very site on which the sittings were held, was secured by the kindly intervention of the Lieutenant-Governor, after it had been refused by the local officials. We are glad to learn that the Committee of the National Congress that recently met at Delhi, has resolved to ask the Congres to take up subjects of industrial and educational importance. This is an excellent step, which will add to the utility as well as to the influence of the movement with all thinking people. Important schemes of industry and education are before the public, and the Congress can give valuable help in the way of focussing opinion and support, in regard to them.

### THE NEW HEALTH OFFICER.

The "Rast Goftar," stating that the Corporation has unanimously appointed Dr. Joseph Priestley as the new Health Officer of Bombay, remarks: But the mere appointment of a competent man, like Dr. Priestly, will not bring about the sanitary regeneration of the city. What the Corporation is next expected to do was pointed out by some of its members themselves, the other day. When a man like Dr. Viegas himself expresses the hope that the Corporation would leave the question of reorganization of the Health Department to the sole discretion of such an eminent sanitarian, like Dr. Priestly, and that there would be no attempts to hamper him in his work, since it would prove detrimental to the best interests of the city, it may be taken for granted that it has at last dawned upon the more 'stalwart' among Bombays City Fathers that, by offering constant opposition to the Executive, they are not furthering the interests of the city but making it a loser thereby.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" states: It is not too much to expect a fair amount of success from a man of Dr. Priestly's experience, attainments and reputation. We wish Dr. Priestly every success in the arduous task that he is about to undertake, and we hope that by his skill, ability, tact and administrative capacity, he may be able to render this pestilential city a healthier and a better place to live in. We ought to have mentioned that Dr. Priestly also should reckon with our talking Corporation. It is really amazing how some of our city fathers criticize and talk of subjects of which they are utterly ignorant. The surroundings of the Municipal Hall seem to infuse into some of them a capacity for universal knowledge. The result is that good deal of time is wasted in talk, and sometimes the length of the speeches are in inverse ratio to the knowledge of the speaker of the subject he is talking of.

The "Gujerati" observes: Dr. Priestly comes to India with no ordinary credentials, and let us hope he will be able to tackle the problems of Indian sanitation also with success. With a Health Officer of such high qualifications, is it not time for our Corporation to take a new departure and move the University to grant diplomas in sanitation? How long are they going to depend on outside aid even in small matters? We trust our corporators will one day seriously consider this question.

## BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning. When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are for the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

## THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, OCT. 24.

Tuesday's observations show that the barometer has fallen briskly to rapidly on the Madras Coast and in Ceylon and has been steady or has fallen slightly elsewhere. The unsettled conditions in the south of the Bay have concentrated into a cyclonic storm, which is approaching the south Madras Coast. Sea is rough at Madras and Negapatam and winds are increasing in strength and are cyclonic in direction. Very little rain has fallen in the south of the Peninsula, but skies have clouded over and rain will probably commence as the storm approaches the coast. Skies are practically clear in Upper India. A few light showers have been reported from the hills, the largest amount being half-in-inch at Srinagar. A few showers have fallen in Tenasserim and Lower Burma. Temperature is in excess in Berar Deccan, and west of the Central Provinces; and in defect in the Punjab, Behar, Chota Nagpur, parts of Bengal and in South India.

### OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 23RD OF OCTOBER.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutt standard, reduced to the same temperature Mo and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity, at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 14 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

| STATIONS. | Pressure, 8 A.M. | WIND. | | TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. | | Humidity, 8 A.M. | RAINFALL. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Direction. | Rate per hour. | Maximum of past 24 hours. | Minimum of past 24 hours. | | Past 24 hours. | Since 1st June to date. | Variation, 1st June to date. |
| Lahore | 30·038 | Calm | 1 | 86·6 | 58·5 | 79 | ... | 19·33 | +2·15 |
| Sirsa | 30·011 | NW | ? | 89·3 | 60·1 | 96 | ... | 8·83 | −3·67 |
| Delhi | 30·020 | Calm | 0 | 85·2 | 66·1 | 81 | ... | 29·73 | +3·50 |
| Agra | 30·08 | Calm | 2 | [illegible] | 6·9 | 67 | ... | 19·22 | −7·87 |
| Cawnpore | 29·99 | Calm | 0 | 90·8 | 64·0 | 74 | ... | 29·54 | +0·16 |
| Allahabad | 29·988 | Calm | 1 | 88·1 | 64·9 | 81 | ... | 29·14 | −7·58 |
| Jhansi | 30·017 | Calm | 2 | 90·2 | 69·1 | 69 | 0·13 | 35·40 | −2·85 |
| Jacobabad | 30·007 | E | 2 | 92·5 | 67·6 | 52 | ... | 3·50 | +0·77 |
| Karachi | 30·000 | ENE | 4 | 96·4 | 67·7 | 50 | ... | 1·69 | −4·39 |
| Jeypore | 30·035 | NNE | 2 | 90·2 | 63·6 | 50 | ... | 21·08 | −5·50 |
| Ajmere | 30·037 | Calm | 2 | 87·4 | 63·7 | 75 | 0·09 | 23·56 | +3·58 |
| Deesa | 29·954 | ENE | 5 | 87·6 | 65·5 | 49 | .. | 28·56 | +2·86 |
| Ahmedabad | 29·956 | ESE | 3 | 98·2 | 69·1 | 38 | ... | 15·44 | −21·32 |
| Bhuj | 29·96 | W | 2 | 95·3 | 68·9 | 50 | .. | 17·12 | +3·30 |
| Jamnagar | 29·944 | E | 6 | 96·1 | 69·2 | 62 | .. | 21·91 | +0·66 |
| Rajkot | 29·962 | N | 3 | 91·9 | 67·8 | 55 | ... | 37·50 | +9·70 |
| Bhownagar Para | 29·529 | NW | 3 | 95·1 | 67·8 | 40 | ... | 31·01 | +9·46 |
| Veraval | 29·914 | NNE | 5 | 85·8 | 70·8 | 67 | ... | 34·53 | +15·11 |
| Neemuch | 30·022 | E | 2 | 90·1 | 69·5 | 54 | ... | 37·61 | +7·07 |
| Indore | 29·996 | N | 1 | 89·8 | 59·1 | 68 | ... | 33·98 | +1·13 |
| Saugor | 30·013 | ESE | 1 | 86·9 | 66·1 | 61 | ... | 40·22 | −5·40 |
| Jubbulpore | 30·002 | S | 2 | 84·9 | 60·8 | 83 | ... | 52·59 | −3·93 |
| Hoshangabad | 29·975 | NE | 4 | 89·7 | 60·2 | 68 | ... | 45·16 | −8·50 |
| Khandwa | 29·99 | Calm | 2 | 95·2 | 61·1 | 59 | ... | 37·85 | +6·77 |
| Raipur | 29·987 | Calm | 3 | 86·3 | 64·7 | 72 | ... | 56·39 | +8·20 |
| Nagpur | 29·987 | Calm | 4 | 92·7 | 67·1 | 61 | ... | 48·88 | +2·60 |
| Amraoti | 30·002 | SE | 5 | 93·2 | 70·3 | 66 | ... | 30·14 | −3·70 |
| Akola | 29·979 | SE | 3 | 93·4 | 69·? | 54 | ... | 40·64 | +6·60 |
| Surat | 29·927 | E | 3 | 96·5 | 71·0 | 58 | ... | 34·09 | −11·74 |
| Malegaon | 29·969 | NE | 4 | 94·4 | 67·3 | 41 | ... | 11·89 | −10·19 |
| Bombay | 29·05 | ENE | 7 | 85·3 | 74·7 | 84 | ... | 69·14 | −3·00 |
| Poona | 29·952 | ESE | 6 | 93·5 | 63·9 | 47 | .. | 25·04 | +1·04 |
| Ahmednagar | 29·926 | SE | 6 | 91·9 | 68·9 | 59 | .. | 18·97 | −1·00 |
| Aurangabad | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Sholapur | 29·943 | E | 9 | 94·7 | 65·5 | 30 | ... | 15·97 | −12·14 |
| Ratnagiri | 29·898 | E | 5 | 86·4 | 71·4 | 74 | ... | 83·97 | −11·44 |
| Belgaum | 29·898 | Calm | 2 | 86·? | 62·9 | 52 | ... | 59·25 | +17·76 |
| Goa | 29·905 | ENE | 7 | 86·5 | 75·4 | 82 | .. | 92·91 | +6·93 |
| Karwar | 29·907 | ENE | 4 | 86·2 | 72·5 | 84 | ... | 135·15 | +14·29 |
| Mangalore | 29·901 | ENE | 2 | 89·3 | 73·9 | 67 | ... | 140·74 | +32·33 |
| Calicut | 29·876 | NE | 6 | 89·2 | 73·5 | 81 | ... | 100·53 | +7·83 |
| Cochin | 29·875 | NE | .. | 89·5 | 73·2 | 8? | ... | 70·57 | −12·51 |
| Bangalore | 29·916 | NNE | 7 | 80·2 | 62·8 | 74 | ... | 22·52 | −1·83 |
| Secunderabad | 29·947 | Calm | 5 | 91·6 | 66·1 | 68 | .. | 23·21 | −5·15 |
| Masulipatam | 29·884 | NNE | 7 | 90·6 | 76·6 | 78 | ... | 22·80 | −7·58 |
| Bellary | 29·938 | Calm | 4 | 91·2 | 67·7 | 53 | ... | 16·66 | −2·39 |
| Cuddapah | 29·903 | SSE | 6 | 94·2 | 72·7 | 68 | ... | 16·43 | −9·27 |
| Madras | 29·808 | NW | 9 | 89· | 76·5 | 89 | ... | 13·87 | −8·48 |
| Coimbatore | 29·901 | W | 3 | 88·9 | 64·6 | 72 | .. | 14·88 | +5·59 |
| Trichinopoly | 29·852 | Calm | 3 | 81·0 | 73·4 | 79 | ... | 14·82 | −1·93 |
| Negapatam | 29·826 | W | 14 | 88·7 | 72·9 | 87 | 0·82 | 18·45 | +1·62 |
| Colombo | 29·827 | NNW | 8 | 88·0 | 75·0 | 80 | ... | 34·13 | +3·17 |
| Aden | 29·938 | ENE | 11 | 91·3 | 76·9 | 77 | ... | 0·06 | −0·44 |

In column "Wind Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

### SUMMARY.

There has been a brisk to rapid fall of pressure at Masulipatam, Cuddapah, Madras, Trichnopoly and Negapatam, and slight changes elsewhere. Readings are lowest on and off the South Coromandel Coast and highest in the north. Gradients are moderate to slight.

Winds are cyclonic on the Coromandel Coast while calms and variable breezes prevail elsewhere. The force has been generally light.

The maximum temperature is from 4° to 6° in excess of normal at Belgaum, Cuddapah, Mangalore, Secunderabad, Sholapur, Malegaon, Ahmednagar, Akola, Amraoti, Nagpur, Khandwa, Neemuch, Ahmedabad and Karachi, and the minimum 6° in defect at Coimbatore and 5° to 6° in excess at Neemuch and Ahmednagar. The highest temperature in the shade was 98° at Ahmedabad and the lowest 58° at Lahore.

Humidity changes are very irregular, and the skies are more or less cloudy in Ceylon, the Madras Presidency, Mysore and on the Malabar Coast.

About three-quarters of an inch of rain has fallen at Negapatam and very light showers at Jhansi and Ajmere.

The most important feature in to-day's observations is the existence of a depression to the south-eastwards of Madras or to the eastwards of Colombo in the Bay. The winds on the Coromandel Coast are cyclonic and the sea is rough at Madras and Negapatam. There is also some increase in the wind velocity on the South Coromandel Coast, and from the sudden brisk to rapid fall of pressure, the depression appears to be somewhat deep. It shows a tendency to move in a west-north-westerly direction, and hence the weather on the Coromandel Coast is very unsettled, and strong squally winds with rain are likely to blow there. The weather in the Bombay Presidency is becoming gradually cloudy. Should the depression move rapidly westwards the weather on the Malabar Coast and in the Madras Presidency will become squally and very unsettled.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 22nd October, 1900
Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

| | |
|---|---|
| Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. ....inches | 29 902 |
| Temperature of the Air ....degrees | 80·4 |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer | 75·5 |
| Dew Point | 73·6 |
| Relative humidity of Air | 0·801 |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10) | 0·0 |
| Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ....degrees | 85·3 |
| Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.) | 72·5 |
| General Directions of wind* | NNW, N, NNE, NW, NNW, N. |
| Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ....miles | 184 |

*From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

## THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT.—OCT. 22

| | |
|---|---|
| 10 p.m. | 71·0 |

TUESDAY—OCT. 23.

| | |
|---|---|
| 6 a.m. | 75·6 |
| 10 a.m. | 81·2 |
| 2 p.m. | 84·1 |
| 4 p.m. | 85·7 |

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| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| The Dawn of Majuba Day, 1900 (Surrender of Cronje) 20 by 30 inches | 15 |
| A Chip of the Old Block (Charge of C Squadron 5th Lancers at the Battle of Elands Laagte) 20 by 30 inches | 15 |
| God Bless you, Tommy Atkins? 14⅜ by 21¼ inches | 15 |
| Conquered, but not Subdued. 14⅜ by 21¼ ins. | 15 |
| A Race for Life (An incident at Waterloo), 14⅜ by 21⅜ inches. | 15 |

PUBLICATIONS NOW READY.
By R. CATON WOODVILLE, R. I.

| | |
|---|---|
| The Absent-Minded Beggar (Gentleman in Khaki) 12⅞ by 20 Vignette | 15 |
| The Handy Man (Companion to the above) 12 by 20 Vignette | 15 |
| Our Brothers from Over the Seas (Centre to the "Absent-Minded Beggar" and "Handy Man" 20⅝ by 13⅞ inches | 21 |
| All that was Left of Them (Companion to Charge of the Light Brigade), 36½ by 23 inches | 31 |
| Jameson's Last Stand (Battle of Doornkop, 2nd January 1896) 32⅞ by 20½ inches | 31 |
| The Charge of the Light Brigade, 36½ by 23½ inches | 31 |

G. D. GILES.

| | |
|---|---|
| The Charge of the Heavy Brigade, 33½ by 19½ inches | 21 |

STANLEY BERKELEY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Napoleon's Cuirassiers at Waterloo, 30 by 18½ inches | 21 |

By R. CATON WOODVILLE, R. I.

| | |
|---|---|
| Alma (Storming the Great Redoubt), 17⅞ by 29⅝ inches, | 15 |
| Sebastopol (Lord Raglan watching the Attack on the Redan) 17⅞ by 29½ inches | 15 |
| The Storming of Badajos 1812, 29 by 21½ inches | 21 |
| "1815" (Napoleon's Old Guard at Waterloo) 32⅞ by 18⅞ inches | 31 |

MAUD EARL

| | |
|---|---|
| What we have we'll hold (The Champion Bull-dog Dimboola) 28½ by 21 inches | 15 |

By R. CATON WOODVILLE, R. I.

| | |
|---|---|
| For Queen and Empire (Jubilee 1897), 34½ by 18⅞ | 31 |

STANLEY BERKELEY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Atbara (Charge of the Camerons) 33½ by 23½ inches | 21 |
| Omdurman (Charge of the 21st Lancers) 36½ by 23½ inches | 21 |

T. M. HEMY.

| | |
|---|---|
| The Wreck of the Birkenhead, 17½ by 24½ inches | 31 |

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# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, OCT. 23.

THE markets continue closed and business generally is in abeyance for the time being.

Reuter's telegrams to hand to-day, are as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Consols 2 3-4 per cent | 99 1-8 |
| Bar Silver | 30 1-16 |
| Rentes 3 per cent, Sterling Loan 3 1-2 per cent, and Discount, Bank of England Rate, no change. | |
| SEEDS.—Unchanged. | |
| Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank's buying Rates), & Exchange on London at Paris Francs, no change. | |
| Government Securities 3 1-2 per cent | 64 3-4 |
| 3 5-8 per cent. 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills | 3 7-8 |
| The Liverpool Cotton Market, Manchester, and Surats, to-day closed quiet, and Arrivals steady. | |
| | Bales. |
| Total Day's Sales | 7,000 |
| Middling Americans | 5 17-32 |
| Fine Broach, F. G. Broach, Good Broach, Fine Bhownuggur, F. G. Bhownuggur, Good Bhownuggur, Fine Oomras, F. G. Oomras, Good Oomras, Good M. G. Oomras, Fine M. G. Oomras, and Egyptian Fair Brown, no change. | |
| | Bales. |
| Sales on Spec. and for Exp. | 500 |
| Total Day's Imports | 23,000 |
| Fine Belatee, Good Belatee, Fine Bengals, F. G. Bengals Good Bengals, and Fine M. G. Bhownuggur, No change. | |
| Good Khandeish and F. G. Khandeish, no change. | |

Cotton Delivery, Mid.-Uplands, L.M.C., & Liverpool,

| Oct. | Oct.-Nov. | Jan.-Feb. | April-May. | July-Aug. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5·22 | 5·10 | 5·1 | 4·59 | 4·55 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Day's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports. | 57,000 Bls |
| Day's Exports to Great Britain | 47,000 ,, |
| Day's Exports to France and Continent | 20,000 ,, |
| Mid.-Uplands | 9 9-16 |
| Futures, Month of Jan. | 9·09 |
| Futures, Month of April | 9·07 |
| Silver | 64 3-4 |
| Exchange on London | 4·83 7-8 |

The receipts of cotton and other produce into Bombay during the 48 hours ending 22nd instant, were as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton | (bales) | 1,022 |
| Wheat | (cwt) | 4,316 |
| Linseed | ,, | 1,658 |
| Rapeseed | ,, | 1,647 |
| Gingellyseed | ,, | 5,287 |
| Poppyseed | ,, | 1,114 |
| Groundnuts | ,, | 19 |
| Castorseed | ,, | 3,885 |
| Rice | ,, | 2,199 |
| Myrabollams | ,, | 1,220 |

THE PAPER CURRENCY.—The following is an abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 15th October, 1900:—

Total Notes in Circulation.

| | In Reserve Treasuries. R. | Elsewhere. R. | Total. R. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Calcutta | 48,70,900 | 11,91,09,375 | 12,39,80,275 |
| Allahabad | | 1,51,22,250 | 1,51,22,250 |
| Lahore | | 2,33,76,875 | 2,35,76,875 |
| Bombay | 48,01,910 | 7,58,04,495 | 8,06,06,105 |
| Kurrachee | | 90,16,155 | 90,16,155 |
| Madras | 18,98,330 | 2,74,23,115 | 2,93,20,445 |
| Calicut | | 12,51,740 | 12,51,740 |
| Rangoon | | 88,43,190 | 88,43,190 |
| Total... | 1,15,71,140 | 27,99,46,895 | 29,15,08,035 |

*Deduc*—

| | |
|---|---|
| Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign circles and in course of remittance to circles of issue | 51,73,165 |
| Total R.... | 28,63,44,870 |

Reserve in Coin and Bullion.

| | Silver Coin R. | Gold R. | Total. R. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Calcutta | 2,15,93,303 | 3,22,73,255 | 5,48,66,628* |
| Allahabad | 37,02,085 | 18,10,515 | 55,12,600 |
| Lahore | 30,18,177 | 14,93,013 | 45,11,190 |
| Bombay | 1,30,16,049 | 8,47,73,372 | 10,52,89,421 |
| Kurrachee | 15,95,920 | 13,44,030 | 29,39,950 |
| Madras | 44,10,205 | 10,15,140 | 54,25,345 |
| Calicut | 7,40,960 | 1,41,225 | 8,82,185 |
| Rangoon | 61,86,325 | 7,31,400 | 69,17,605 |
| Total... | 5,52,57,974 | 12,35,87,950 | 18,03,44,924 |

*Deduct.*—

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount due on Bills Drawn by one circle on another. | ... |
| Net Total R.... | 18,63,44,924 |
| Price paid for Government securities of the nominal value of Rs. 10,20,81,500 held under Section 19 of the Indian Paper Currency Act. XX of 1882 | 9,99,99,946 |
| Grand Total R. .. | 28,63,44,870 |

*Includes a sum of Rs. 75,00,000, being gold held in England under Act VIII of 1900.

## BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 16th Oct., as compared with the statement of 6th Oct:—

| LIABILITIES. | October 6. Rs. | A. | P. | October 16. Rs. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Capital paid-up | 2,00,00,000 | 0 | 0 | 2,00,00,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Reserve Fund | 1,01,00,000 | 0 | 0 | 1,01,00,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Public Deposits, &c. | 1,36,75,115 | 3 | 10 | 1,50,75,012 | 0 | 1 |
| Other Deposits, &c. | 6,80,34,343 | 11 | 2 | 7,09,31,621 | 12 | 1 |
| Bank Post Bills, &c. | 5,88,470 | 10 | 3 | 5,30,888 | 12 | 9 |
| Sundries | 18,32,103 | 11 | 3 | 17,50,595 | 0 | 3 |
| | 11,12,30,559 | 7 | 6 | 11,83,91,118 | 9 | 2 |
| ASSETS. | Rs. | A. | P. | Rs. | A. | P. |
| Government Securities | 65,48,672 | 0 | 0 | 82,13,261 | 0 | 0 |
| Other authorised Investmts. | 73,15,633 | 8 | 0 | 72,05,673 | 8 | 0 |
| Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities | 1,77,99,623 | 7 | 5 | 1,75,79,740 | 2 | 0 |
| Accounts of Credit on do. | 2,50,45,356 | 3 | 5 | 2,45,29,930 | 13 | 1 |
| Bills discounted, &c. | 1,31,96,067 | 3 | 9 | 1,41,71,615 | 15 | 9 |
| Balances with other Banks. | 11,69,031 | 11 | 10 | 9,88,946 | 1 | 10 |
| Bullion | 1,901 | 8 | 4 | 697 | 0 | 4 |
| Dead Stock | 16,05,169 | 8 | 2 | 16,01,033 | 7 | 2 |
| Stamps | 10,831 | 5 | 5 | 10,887 | 0 | 9 |
| Sundries | 8,96,963 | 3 | 9 | 8,87,706 | 0 | 9 |
| Cash, &c., at Head Office a. | 1,45,31,072 | 11 | 11 | 2,13,61,703 | 5 | 4 |
| Do. at Branches b | 2,28,20,231 | 12 | 6 | 2,18,90,419 | 2 | 2 |
| Rs.... | 11,12,30,559 | 7 | 6 | 11,83,91,118 | 9 | 2 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| a Includes Sovs. & ½ Sovs. value | Rs. | 19,03,005 0-0 |
| b Do. do. do. | ,, | 2,90,557-8-0 |
| Total.... | Rs. | 21,93,562-8-0 |

| LIABILITIES. | Rs. | |
|---|---|---|
| Government Balance at Head Office | 24,49,976 | Inc. |
| Do. at Branches | 10,50,379 | Dec. |
| Other Deposits | 59,05,258 | Inc. |
| Post Bills | 57,562 | Dec. |
| ASSETS. | | |
| Bank's Investment | 15,54,629 | Inc. |
| Loans | 2,19,838 | Dec. |
| Accounts of Credit | 5,15,425 | Dec. |
| Mercantile Bills | 9,75,548 | Inc. |
| Cash at Head Office | 68,30,636 | Inc. |
| Cash at Branches | 9,29,812 | Dec. |

## B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 15th September 1900, on 461 miles open.

| | Coaching Traffic Receipts. | Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts. | Other Earnings (Estimated.) | Total Earnings. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Total Traffic for the week | 87,000 | 1,45,000 | 4,000 | 2,36,000 |
| Or per mile of Railway | 189 | 314 | 9 | 512 |
| For previous 10 weeks of half-year | 8,91,875 | 19,78,618 | 27,027 | 28,97,520 |
| Total for 11 weeks .. | 9,78,875 | 21,23,618 | 31,027 | 31,33,520 |
| Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year | 84,812 | 1,78,571 | 2,072 | 2,65,455 |
| Per mile of Ry. do. | 184 | 387 | 5 | 576 |
| Total to corresponding date do. | 9,42,623 | 18,79,693 | 21,133 | 28,43,449 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Decrease for the week | Rs. | 29,455 |
| Increase to date | .. | 2,90,071 |

## FEROZEPORE-BHATINDA RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 15 September 1900, on 51·36 miles open.

| | Coaching Traffic, Receipts. | Merchandise and Mineral Traffic, Receipts. | Other Earnings (Estimated). | Total Earnings |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Total traffic for the week | 3,600 | 4,000 | ... | 7,600 |
| Or per mile of Railway | 66 | 74 | ... | 140 |
| For previous 8 weeks of half-year | 33,079 | 44,683 | ... | 77,762 |
| Total for 9 weeks ... | 36,679 | 48,683 | .. | 85,362 |
| Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year | 3,672 | 7,570 | ... | 11,242 |
| Per mile of Ry. do. | 68 | 139 | ... | 207 |
| Total to corresponding date do. | 32,618 | 31,322 | .. | 63,940 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Decrease for the week | Rs. | 3,642 |
| Increase to date | .. | 21,422 |

## LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

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## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

### BOMBAY.

DEATH.

MODY—October 23, on Tuesday, at 7 p.m., Cheera Bazaar, opposite Old Sonapore Lane, Bombay, Mr Dossabhoy Cursetjee Mody, Head Shroff of the late Oriental Bank Corporation. Funeral will take place this (Wednesday) morning at 7-30 a.m.

### OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CRAWSHAY—October 18, at Murree, the wife of Captain F W Crawshay, Bedfordshire Regiment, of twin sons.

GODLEY—October 16, at Murree, the wife of J C Godley, of a son.

MONRO—October 17, at Ranaghat, the wife of Charles G Monro, M B, B C, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

HALL—CHEETHAM—October 15, at Christ Church, Pachmarhi, by the Rev J Charlton, Joseph, Sergeant 2nd South Lancashire Regiment, second son of Joseph Hall, of Liverpool, to Margaret Emily, youngest daughter of the late Stephen Cheetham, formerly S S M Scots Greys.

HEARSEY—ANDERSON—October 15, at the Scotch Kirk, Madras, by the Rev R H Stevenson, Theophilus Neville Hearsey, Forest Department, to Elspeth Evelyn Anderson, second daughter of the late Thomas Anderson, Chief Storekeeper, B K S Ry.

SWAINSON—BEADNELL—October 17, at St. Stephen's Church Ootacamund, by the Rev C H Malden, Fred E Swainson, Lieut, Middlesex Regiment, younger son of the Rev A J Swainson Vicar and Rural Dean, Forest Row, Sussex, to May Sheldon, younger daughter of Captain N G Beadnell, late Middlesex Regt, of Castell-y-dail, near Ootacamund.

DEATHS.

HADWEN—October 21, at Calcutta, of enteric, Harold Ashworth Hadwen, aged 31 years.

RAMKALI—October 16, at his residence, Laksa, Benares City, of fever, Babu Ramkali, Chaudhuri, late of the Subordinate Judicial Service, and a member of the Provincial Legislative Council, aged 71 years, 11 months, and 24 days.

### NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

# The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1900.

THE object of the Punjab Land Alienation Bill is not to give every peasant Three Acres and a Cow, but to enable him to hold on to the acres he has got and to tie up the cow in his compound. It is to prevent the Oriental Isaac Gordon from swallowing up the land on which his debtor is dependent for his existence, and to benefit the agricultural class of the Punjab, a section of the community which has always been recognised as "the back-bone of the British Indian Empire." His Excellency the Viceroy, rather than Mr. Rivaz, who piloted the measure through the Council, explained its object and reasons, remarking that the alienation of land in the Punjab was practically initiated by the British power after annexation, and after thirty years it had become a grave political as well as economic danger which it is the bounden duty of Government to avert. Considerable divergence of opinion prevailed at the outset as to how the danger could best be averted, and the measure, which was passed on Friday, underwent two distinct processes of planing in the Select Committee. The purpose of these amendments was of course to benefit the debtor rather than the creditor, for in the opinion of the framers of the measure base is the slave who pays, but baser still the slave who asks him to And acting on this most wholesome principle the measure limits the security a borrower may give for a loan, without seeking to stamp out any latent tendency to magnanimity lying deep down in the heart of the gentleman from Marwar. Like a true disciple of Goldsmith, his Excellency holds that a bold peasantry, their country's pride, when once destroyed can never be supplied, and if the bold peasant is fore-doomed to destruction it shall not be the bunia who shall carry out the sentence. The tame variety of money-lender is believed to be somewhat of a rarity in this country, but the Government of India affects, at all events, to believe that he exists in the Punjab. The Viceroy speaks of him almost affectionately as the model money-lender and described him as "a sowkar who is a very useful and even indispensable factor in rural life, who is quite content if he secures his reasonable profits." The variety is indigenous to the Punjab we fear, for we confess no such specimen has been brought to public notice in Bombay. It is a source of satisfaction to read that this curiosity, like the lions of Gir, is to be spared. "It is the Shylock who insists on his pound of flesh—the man-eating tiger so to speak—and who under the existing system is in the habit of taking it in land, at whom we aim,"

Now Sir Harnam Singh says in effect that the Viceroy and every other legislative marksman on the Council may aim as long as they like but they will not make a bull's-eye. Instead, the bullets will recoil and hit the marksmen, for the stout yeomanry of the province will find to their disappointment when retiring in their old age to their village homes, expecting to live in comfort and happiness in the free and unrestricted enjoyment of their ancestral or self-acquired acres, that their proprietary rights had been interfered with, and that their lands, in which they had invested their hard won earnings, had been greatly reduced in value by legislation. Sir Harnam is a man of a wonderfully vivid imagination and he did not find it necessary to cudgel his brains very much to lay before his colleagues a series of highly coloured pictures. That one hung in the front line shows British prestige rudely shaken and trust in the inviolability of British faith weakened. The Viceroy toned down these colours, when he told the Council that it is not a disloyal peasantry he apprehended, but a dependent, debt-ridden expropriated and impoverished land-owning class, particularly a class recruited from the stable and conservative elements so forcibly described by the Hon'ble Mr. Tupper, which would be both a source of weakness to the province and of alarm to the State. It would be little comfort to those yeomen, retiring from service if they had to endure in their homes the enforced companionship of a man in possession whose presence would entirely destroy the poetical aspect of the wanderers return. But the measure is to a great extent experimental. As we have said the "model money-lender" is a "rara avis" and unless some system of artificial incubation be invented, the species will die out. Then what will become of the man to whom the regular deposit of the golden eggs is a necessity? There are occasions in the experience of the agriculturist, as of every pushing business man, when the necessity for what is picturesquely termed "accommodation" asserts itself, and if the marwari is to go under a substitute must be found. The sowkar's is a more ancient institution than the pawn-shop or the Mont de Piete and until some new arrangements can be made, the sowkar must survive. This situation has been anticipated and Mr. Rivaz in moving the third reading of the Bill intimated that the question of establishing agricultural banks is already under consideration of the Government of India. With the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, who was not a strong supporter of the Bill, this subsidiary proposal finds much favour, and provided those banks were instituted he would regard the provisions of the Bill as the best measure which could be devised for giving effect to the views of the Government of India. Our Lahore contemporary who has had the advantage of studying the necessities of the Punjab agriculturist on the spot, receives the measure with apparent misgivings. It is, he remarks, "a piece of legislation distinguished by good intentions, and merely these are falsified without much harm being done, the disappointment will be borne with equanimity, except perhaps by its sanguine authors. Apart from these the opinion of the measure expressed by the Lieutenant-Governor most accurately echoes the views of many of the most experienced men, European and Native, in this province."

Will it restrain the landowners from reckless borrowing? asked Lord Curzon. Will it save them from the mesh of the usurer? Or, while protecting them from usurers of other castes, will it hand over the feebler and less thrifty units in the class to the richer and more powerful members of the tribe? Or, again, will it effectually divorce the money-bags of the province from the one form of investment which has always been dear to successful speculation? His Excellency is not sure either that the disease has been correctly diagnosed, or that the Council has prescribed the correct remedy. Although the Bill was passed with only one dissentient, there was a decided lack of confidence in the arguments adduced in its favour and the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, to whose feeling in the matter we have alluded, did not hesitate to express himself more in sympathy with the Punjab revenue authorities of the past than with the newer views, and he quoted Sir Charles Aitchison, Colonel Wace and Sir James Lyall. Personally he should have preferred following Sir James Lyall's programme, wherein the restriction of the power of alienating land had no place, nor was interference with the discretion of proprietors contemplated. However the Bill has passed into law and the operation of the new measure will be watched with the closest interest. Not one supporter of the measure was bold enough to assert that it could stand alone. The means of strengthening it and making it truly efficacious are in Government's own hands and it is to be hoped that no time will be lost in securing the measure against the possibility of collapse. Even Mr. Rivaz, the sponsor for the Bill, was palpably anxious that the a complimentary part of it must be the establishment of a system of agricultural banks. Of the nature of this system we are afforded a preliminary view by Mr. Rivaz who says that the Banks will have to be private concerns, but it might be possible that Government would give them some financial aid in starting. Not until these concerns have been established can we expect the extermination of the Shylocks for whose destruction the Viceroy, with perhaps less fervency than many a humbler man, now prays.

THE correspondence referred to in our telegrams on Monday, enumerating the offers of personal service and of assistance in connection with the war in South Africa and of contribution towards the Transvaal War Fund and Lumsden's Horse by Chiefs and distinguished persons in the Native States of India, is a longer list than might be imagined, Her Majesty's Government have expressed to the Viceroy their high appreciation of the loyalty and liberality which have been shown. This is quite the correct thing to do, though, as was to be gathered from the Viceroy's speech on Friday, had more of their liberality been directed toward the relief of the famine-stricken and less to the war it would have been met with less qualified approval. However people at home were equally neglectful of the necessities of India, for the war fever ran high and had it been possible to accept all offers of help every British mother would have had a son at the front and every Indian State would have been represented in South Africa. Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal headed the list with the offer of fifty or more horses. Holkar, bursting with loyalty, tendered "all the resources of his State," the Maharaja of Orcha going one better by adding the offer of personal services to the entire resources of his State. Sindhia was more specific, for evidently believing "All that I have is yours" to be a phrase too full of sound to mean much, he offered his personal services, three hundred trained artillery horses, seven hundred trained transport ponies, two hundred transport carts and a thousand selected officers and men, besides Imperial Service regiments. There was something of princely magnificence in this, as there was also in the Nizam's contribution to the Fund, personal services and resources. The Kashmir Maharaja's offer was also a practical one, and if all were as voluntarily made as we should like to believe them. Her Majesty's Government has good reason to appreciate the loyalty and affection of the Native Chiefs. The desire of the Malik Yar MahomedKhan was worthy of the special mention it receives, though considering the Afridis number over twenty-six thousand fighting-men, "from five hundred to two thousand" would not have involved very serious inconvenience to the tribesmen. Had a call been made upon them few would have hesitated to respond to the call, for frontier tribesmen dearly love a fight. To be let loose in China for a few weeks would be happiness beyond their wildest dreams.

THE "annexation" of Cook's Islands by New Zealand has not added a yard of territory to the British Empire. These islands in the Eastern Pacific have been British possessions since they were discovered by Captain Cook in the spring of 1777 on his third great voyage into the Southern Seas. Up to the present, however, each island of the group has had its own local government with a Federal Administration over all but attending only to purely federal affairs. The announcement that they have been annexed by New Zealand means that they have been united to that colony for administrative purposes. Home Rule in this case has given way to centralisation of government in the larger and more important territory. The decision to bring Cook's Islands under their control was come to by the New Zealand Parliament, the majority of whom showed their feelings on the subject by enthusiastically singing "Rule Britannia" and "God save the Queen." Lord Ranfurly, the Governor of New Zealand, proceeded to Raratonga, which is the largest island of the group, in a warship, and was followed by the Premier of the Colony and the formal annexation was no doubt carried out with ceremony. Instead of Home Rule the Cook's Islanders will be given representation in the New Zealand Parliament, but it will probably be more important to them to know that it is intended to retain the system of land tenure at present prevailing in the Archipelago. The islands and islets which have been taken over are: Raratonga, Mangaia, Atiu, Aitutaki and Mitiero, in the Hervey group, which are the most important of the whole; Palmerston, Savage and Pakapuka; and Rakakanga and Manabiki in the Penryhn group. They lie between the Friendly and Society Islands and are very fertile and healthy. The total population consists of about 8,000 Maoris and 200 Europeans. Raratonga alone which is about 53 miles in circumference, has a population of 3,000. Coffee, copra and lime juice are produced and a large quantity of fruit is obtained by New Zealand from these islands.

THE announcement that Lord Rosebery is about to sell off his racing stud will come as a surprise to Indian sportsmen. The telegram conveying the intimation gives no reason why his Lordship is giving up the turf, but it may be on account of the wretched lot of animals which now fill his stables, for with the exception of Epsom Lad the others are little removed above plating rank. Or it may be that Lord Rosebery is about to resume an active part in party politics, and in order to appease the Non-conformist conscience or some other section belonging to the Radical Party he is disposing of his horses. Lord Rosebery resigned the leadership of the Radical Party in 1896, and it will be remembered that at the time there were many public references to his Lordship being a patron of the turf, more particularly by those Radicals who desire to abolish racing. Lord Rosebery has owned several good race-horses, the most notable being Velasquez, Ladas, Sir Visto, Quarrel, and Chelandry, but during the past three or four years his stable has not turned out a single high class animal. Ladas won the Derby and Two Thousand Guineas, but he was unfortunately not entered for the St. Leger, or his name would probably have been enrolled among the triple-crowned equine heroes. Sir Visto won the Derby and St. Leger, but he was not really a good horse, and his victory was due more to the poorness of the three-year-olds of his year than to merit. Velasquez won during his racing career £26,384, the nearest approach to which being Ladas with £18,516. Chelandry had a successful two-year-old season, and started the next year by annexing the One Thousand guineas, but afterwards she rapidly deteriorated. Quarrel won several good handicaps some years back, among the trophies gained being the Royal Hunt Cup at Ascot.

LORD HOPETOUN, it is expected will prolong his stay in India until the latest possible date. He must however arrive in Melbourne in time to be present at the inauguration of the federation of the six Australian Colonies early next year when the first federal Parliament will be opened by the Duke of York. It is anticipated, we hear from Melbourne, that the elections to both branches of the Legislature will take place before the end of the present year. The two Houses are to sit in Melbourne until Federal Government Buildings can be erected in New South Wales, a few years hence. While Parliamentary Sessions are held in Victoria Lord Hopetoun will reside in Melbourne, being resident in New South Wales only during the recess. When the Parliament meets, difficult tariff, financial and other questions will be brought up for discussion in both houses which cannot fail to excite deep interest throughout the Empire.

THE Royal Indian Marine Steamer Clive, Commander G. J. Baugh, sailed yesterday for Karachi.

A TELEGRAM dated Shanghai the 22nd instant describes the Indian yarn market as being steady, and the local enquiry there being limited to the leading numbers at current rates. Owing to scarcity in the money market and low demand for the goods, sales are small. The rate of exchange on Bombay was quoted at Rs. 217 per 100 taels. The Hongkong yarn market was dull, and the Chinese dealers being anxious to quit their holdings, rates were declining for all counts of yarns, and a reduction of one to two dollars per bale had already been established, though a slight enquiry existed for desirable chops.

SIR WEST RIDGAWAY, in his address at the opening of the Ceylon Legislative Council on Thursday, said he was able to condense in one sentence a story of prosperity it is not the lot of every Governor in every British Colony to speak to. In 1896, his Excellency's first year of office, there was a surplus of Rs. 735,714; in 1897, Rs. 2,372,144; in 1898, Rs. 2,294,817; and last year, Rs. 9,62,202, making a total of Rs. 6,365,978 for the four years. His Excellency further observed that he anticipates another large surplus during the current year.

MESSRS. RAJA DEEN DAYAL AND SONS' representative sailed yesterday in the R.M.S. Clive for Karachi in order to accompany his Excellency during his coming tour. These well-known photographic artists have again been commissioned to prepare a series of photos of the different scenes and incidents which will occur. These will ultimately be arranged in the form of an album, and will form an interesting pictorial record of the tour.

THE total value of the imports of gold and silver British India during August last was Rs. 45,72,395.

THE General Officer Commanding the Presidency District proceeded to Darjiling on inspection duty on Saturday.

MR. ARBUTHNOT, of the Burma Civil Service, succeeds Mr. Maconchie as Under-Secretary in the Revenue Department, Government of India, on the 29th of October.

THE revenue from the last seven sales of Bengal opium and five months pass duty on opium exported from Bombay amounted to Rs. 3,51,12,420, which is Rs. 40,32,420 better than the estimate.

WHEN the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry go to Ceylon, the King's Royal Rifles will come to India, but it is unlikely that the Gloucestershire Regiment will be released from duty at Ceylon for some time yet.

THE families of A Battery Royal Horse Artillery are to be sent Home so soon as arrangements can be made for them. The families of the 16th Lancers and the 19th Hussars will be sent to South Africa so soon as the authorities there report that accommodation is available.

ONLY one plague case was reported in Calcutta on Friday, one death being also recorded from the same cause. The total mortality was 50. There was neither a case nor death from plague reported in Calcutta on Saturday, the total mortality being returned as 66.

IN connection with the famine relief figures, it may be noted that the small Native States of Pataudi, Loharu and Dujana have not sent in any returns for above a month, and the numbers of persons gratuitously relieved in the middle of September are being repeated week by week. The officiating Director of Land Records and Agriculture might now think it worth while to wake up the slack officials in these States.

THE following are the artillery practice camps to be held during the ensuing cold season in the Punjab Command:—Togh camp, near Samana, from 15th to 30th November 1900—No. 4 (Hazara) and No. 5 (Bombay) Mountain Batteries; Dhagal camp, near Rawalpindi, from 5th to 19th December 1900—Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Mountain Batteries, R. G. A.; Kala Am camp, near Umballa, from 30th January to 12th February 1901—Nos. 5 and 6 Mountain Batteries, R. G. A.; Hutti camp, near Campbellpore, from 25th January to 15th February 1901—F. and K. Batteries, R. H. A. and the 3rd, 11th and 51st Batteries, R. F. A.; Samrala camp, near Ludhiana, from 20th February to 10th March 1901—D and I Batteries, R. H. A.; and 24th and 47th Batteries, R. F. A.; Abbottabad camp, from 15th to 30th March 1901—Nos. 3 (Peshawar) and 9 (Native) Mountain Batteries. All the batteries will proceed to camps on field service scale.

A "Central News" telegram from New York says:—Vancouver despatches announce that, under the "modus vivendi" recently agreed upon between the British and American Alaska Boundary Commission, the British Commissioners have hoisted the Union Jack over Porcupine City—the centre of the Porcupine gold district. The bulk of the miners, who are American, have been notified that they must have their titles to claims confirmed by the British Commission. The miners refuse to register, as they object to the transfer of their property to British territory without their consent. It has been found advisable to increase the mounted police force in the district.

WHEN the programme for the Shah's entertainment in Budapest was discussed, it was considered a pity that for the gala performance a certain new ballet called "Suleika" could not be selected. But it was considered inadvisable, seeing that the last act depicts the Mahommedan Paradise. But the Shah, after seeing the gala performance at the Opera, returned the next night and asked for a ballet, as he does not understand operas. No other ballet but "Suleika" was in readiness; so it was given in the hope that he would not stay to the end. He remained, however, until the curtain fell for the last time, and went away declaring himself quite delighted, especially with the last act, the scene Paradise having been in the opinion quite sublime.

The "Debats" contains a leading article commenting upon the rumour that Prince George of Crete intends to make the tour of Europe in order to convince the Powers that the time is ripe to enlarge his authority and render him more independent of the protecting Governments. The "Debats" warns the young Greek Prince that any such step would be singularly untimely, that the Cretans would find it difficult to put forward any valid reasons for a modification of the "status quo," that the Powers will not yet think of withdrawing their garrisons, that, in fact, Crete under Ottoman rule had less, in certain important respects, to complain of than under the Government of Prince George. The "Debats" thinks that if the Prince has really the intentions attributed to him he is both impudent and imprudent. Greece has long enough been the spoiled child of fortune, and to wish to revive the Cretan Question would be to show positive ingratitude.

THE International Maritime Conference, which has been sitting in Paris, and ended on October 3, has been a success for the British deputation. As to salvage at sea, all the resolutions adopted as a scheme of international law are in conformity with the English law, the "Times," correspondent says. The only recommendation which would imply a change in our law was advocated by Sir John Glover and Mr. Marsden, and is that the neglect of standing by after a collision should not be considered as a presumption of fault for the collision itself. Finally, a sub-committee was appointed to draw up a draft of a general law or treaty to be submitted to the next meeting in Hamburg, Lord Alverstone, Dr. Sieveking, Professor Lyon-Caen, and MM. C. Le Jeune, Franck, and Autran being on this Committee. The members were received on October 3 by the President of the Republic, who said that he should be glad to recommend to his Government the resolutions arrived at by the Conference.

At Queen's Hall, Langham Place, the other afternoon a largely attended meeting was held for the purpose of taking leave of a number of lady missionaries of the Church of England, Zenana Missionary Society, who are about to leave England. Chancellor P. Vernon Smith, who presided, said in the course of his address that the new century was likely to be richer in the elevation of the human race than the century just expiring. The countries to which the missionaries were going were under conditions the like of which that society in the whole of its existence had not previously seen. Five of the missionaries named on the paper that had been distributed were not going out this week or next week, and they did not know when they would go out to China because the conditions there were such that, whatever they could do in the case of men, they could not send out lady missionaries. With regard to India a great part of that empire had been visited by pestilence and famine, and these visitations showed the necessity there was for missionary work. Who, he asked, could conceive that a nation like the Chinese, civilised hundreds—they might say thousands—of years ago, able to read and write and having all the outward signs of civilisation centuries before us, could have been guilty of the cruelty and outrages which had occurred during the past few months? It only showed that civilisation without Christianity was not all that was necessary, and each visitation would, he felt sure, lead to a vast increase of missionary zeal, work, and success in the countries in which they had occurred. The Rev. George Tonge, the clerical secretary, next read the "instructions" to the missionaries. The Bishop of Lucknow subsequently delivered an address.

THE leading Italian review, the "Nuova Antologia" publishes a remarkably vivacious article by Signor Crispi on the Triple Alliance. The title of the article, "After Eighteen Years," indicates sufficiently, says the Rome correspondent of the "Times," the nature of the considerations which the writer would fain impress upon his fellow countrymen. Taking as his text the hope expressed in the German Emperor's telegram of condolence to Victor Emmanuel III.—that the friendship between the two Sovereigns and their peoples might ever continue as during King Humbert's lifetime—Signor Crispi reviews the origin of the Triple Alliance, and explodes once again the erroneous ideas which have accumulated around it. He repeats with perfect truth that the increase of Italian armaments was anterior to the Alliance and was imposed by the Chamber on the Government (both increase and alliance were in fact due to the French occupation of Tunis) that France and not Italy was responsible for the rupture of Franco-Italian commercial relations, the French Chamber having refused to ratify the commercial treaty accepted by the Italian Parliament, that Italy was compelled after the occupation of Tunis to seek some way out of the isolation in which she had been placed by the ineptitude of her statesmen, and was furthermore obliged to neutralise the hostility of Austria, whose suspicions had been aroused by the unreasonable Irredentist agitation. There could be no question of an alliance with a Republic stronger than the Italian Monarchy, since such an alliance would have ruined Italian Monarchical institutions, which symbolise and guarantee Italian unity. The Triple Alliance has secured peace, and has by engendering the Dual Alliance made it clear that France cannot accept Russian aid in any risky adventure. Franco-German relations have improved and Italy can now live in good harmony with France while remaining loyal to the Central Powers. But Italy should learn by comparing her own progress with that of Germany since the completion of her unity what are the essential conditions of national greatness.

# TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

## THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

### THE RUSSIAN PRESS AND THE ANGLO-GERMAN AGREEMENT.

LONDON, Oct. 23.

The Russian Press caustically comments on the Anglo-German Agreement as simply proving British mistrust of Russia and says a protecting principle is needless to protect because it is the basis of the policy of all the Powers.

LONDON, Oct. 23.

It is stated that France is sending 3,800 more troops to China in view of the rising in the Southern Provinces.

The Chinese Legation at St. Petersburg has gone to Livadia coinciding with the visit of the Thibetan Envoy to the Tsar there.

## THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

### ACTIVITY OF THE BOERS.

### MR. KRUGER'S JOURNEY.

LONDON, Oct. 23.

General Kelly-Kenny reports that the inhabitants of Jagersfontein aided the Boers, who released the prisoners confined in the gaol before they (the Boers) were repulsed.

Lord Methuen has reached Zeerust after a trying march, capturing waggons and prisoners *en route*.

Lord Methuen says Delarey hovered round his flank and an attack by him was repulsed after a fight.

Lord Methuen however surprised and defeated Lemmer.

Our Mounted Infantry have driven the Boers from their position on the railway near Kroonstad.

The Fauresmith Garrison repulsed a Boer attack on the 19th instant.

General Barton has engaged the enemy at Frederickstad inflicting loss on them.

Owing to the increased activity of the Boers in the Orange River Colony and the growing tendency of neutrals to assist the combatants the military authorities have resolved to take drastic measures in crushing marauding parties and punishing neutral abettors.

Ex-President Kruger will traverse Brussels without stopping.

It is also certain that Queen Wilhelmina will only accord him a private audience.

The Municipality of Marseilles will not participate in any of the Kruger manifestations desiring to avoid giving umbrage to England.

Belgium has informed the Transvaal Agency at Brussels that a long sojourn of ex-President Kruger would be unwelcome and calculated to occasion anti-British demonstrations which the Belgian Government cannot allow.

### NEW GOVERNOR FOR THE CAPE.

The appointment of Sir Walter Hely-Hutchinson as Governor of the Cape is regarded as certain.

[The Hon. Sir Walter Francis Hely-Hutchinson Governor of Natal, is a B. A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, and has been called to the Bar by the Society of the Inner Temple. He accompanied Sir Hercules Robinson to Fiji as special attache, on the occasion of the cession of the islands to Great Britain in September-October, 1874. He became private secretary to Sir Hercules Robinson, October 10, 1874, for Fiji affairs; private secretary for New South Wales affairs, January, 1875; Colonial Secretary of Barbados, November, 1877; Chief Secretary to the Government of Malta, 1883; and Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Secretary to the Government, 1884, Governor of Windward Islands, 1889; Governor of Natal, 1893. During his term of office he inaugurated the system of responsible government prevailing there. He was made a K.C.M.G., in 1888, having been decorated with a C.M.G. in 1883.]

### LORD SALISBURY AT BALMORAL.

Lord Salisbury is visiting the Queen at Balmoral, it is understood, with reference to certain changes in the Ministry.

### THE LIBERALS AND IMPERIALISM.

Sir H. Campbell Bannerman condemns the proposed Imperialist Council as tending to accentuate the differences of the Liberals.

### THE MAILS.

MARSEILLES, Oct. 22.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Parramatta, which left Bombay on the 6th instant, arrived here yesterday.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

### STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 22.

The Anchor Line steamer Persia left here for Bombay day before yesterday, evening.

SUEZ, Oct. 22.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Ikhona left here yesterday evening.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Golconda left here this afternoon.

The P and O S. N. Co's steamer Ceylon arrived here from Colombo this morning.

The P and O S. N. Co's steamer Rome arrived here from Colombo this evening.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Alpine left here for Colombo Madras and Calcutta yesterday morning.

### COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 20.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.
Surats quiet.
Good Bhownugger 4 13-32.
The Manchester Market has been quiet
2 3-4 per cent. Consols .................. 99 1-8
3 per cent. Rentes .................. 100
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan .................. 109 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee papers .................. 64 3-4
Bar Silver .................. 30 1-16

## GREAT SILVER ROBBERY ON THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MUNMAR, Oct. 20.

About a month and a half ago a silver parcel was missed from the luggage van of a train between Pachora and Niphar stations while en route to Bombay. The parcel contained cash, notes and silver to the value of Rs. 3,065 and was consigned from Pachora to Musjid, near Bombay, and was placed in the receptacle for such packages in the brake-van by the guard, a Eurasian, named Andrews. At Munmar other luggage was put on board, and the door locked, the guard noticing that the silver parcel was safe. At Niphar station other consignments were awaiting transport and on going to the carriage Andrews found the door unlocked and open, and the parcel had disappeared, and surmised it must have been removed at Munmar, just prior to the departure of the train. The theft was reported by telegram to the station-master at Munmar, and information was sent to Mr. H. Hume Henderson, Superintenden of Police, who with his officers immediately commenced investigations. The Guard Andrews was examined at great length and as his answers to questions were unsatisfactory he was suspected and subsequently suspended. There was no clue and the case was, apparently, surrounded with impenetrable mystery. However, by reason of untiring work on the part of the investigating police the case has been cleared up.

THE PLOT.

The robbery was premeditated and the silver removed from the train by an arrangement between Guard Andrews and another railway employer, a tranship hamal, named Boodhya. The latter removed the treasure from the train and buried it in the embankment near the Dhond and Munmar signal at Munmar Station. In consequence of the police activity the accomplice allowed the package to remain buried, but after seven days, at the suggestion of Andrews, he excavated the silver, wrapped it up in a gunny and took it to a place, near the crossing, and deposited it in some tall grass by the wall near the gate. The accomplice's brother Kashiram had been informed of the robbery, and it was mutually arranged that he should keep watch until some other persons took it away. However, some other men who appear to have been completely ignorant of the affair, passed by, and Kashiram asked them if they would carry the parcel towards the Malegaon Road. After taking it some distance these men were directed to turn off into the jungle, and here they, too, became aware of the nature of the contents, and in order to pacify and keep their mouths closed, Kashiram was compelled to divide the plunder in more or less equal shares. This proved to be the undoing of the whole gang. One of their member Sitia went to an adjacent village, where he attracted the attention of some other men, who despoiled him of his ill-gotten wealth—about Rs. 400. Another man, named Bhikia, went to Munmar bazaar and opened up negotiations for the purchase of some elaborate and costly apparel. The man's position in life being known suspicions were aroused and Bhikia was followed up by the police. He was unable to reply to questions satisfactorily and it became necessary to push forward the enquiry and the names of the parties abovementioned were elicited. In all the recoveries amounting to Rs. 2,386, of which Rs. 1,200 (Kashiram's shares) was successfully traced by the police, the greater portion being found buried in the jungle.

Andrews, who has made a confession before the magistrate, together with the other accused are now in custody. It would appear that Boodhya, the tranship hamal, joined the train at Nandgaon, and Andrews gave him access to his brake where the parcel was deposited. He smashed open the package in the brake and threw the empty box out of the train. The contents which consisted of Rs. 2,900 in cash and Rs. 165 in notes were removed and buried as stated above.

The case will be tried at Munmar by Sirdar Vinchurker within a few days. The Police Department of the G. I. P. Railway is to be highly congratulated in bringing this case to light in the face of so many difficulties.

### THE BISHOP OF BOMBAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 23.

The Lord Bishop of Bombay, who was unwell ever since he returned from his tour, left for Mahableshwar to-day.

### DEATH OF A BOMBAY POLICE OFFICER.

Mr. T. G. Sweeney, late of the Bombay Police, died early this morning. Deceased came from Bombay nearly a month ago to recruit his health. He was suffering from asthma, grew worse last evening and died this morning at four o'clock. The funeral was largely attended by police officials. The deceased's daughters who were in Bombay arrived by the afternoon train. The deceased's wife was near him at the time of his death. The funeral service was read over by the Rev. Mr. Bishop.

### THE CHITRAL TROOPS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 23.

The Chitral relieved troops have started on their return march to India and their advance column reached Badogil last Sunday, all well.

### TRAMWAYS FOR REST CAMPS.

Ten miles of light tramway for use in rest camps are being ordered for the Government of India from Messrs. Fowler of Leeds.

### MORE BOER PRISONERS.

Lord Roberts wires:—The steamship Ranee left Capetown on 18th October, having on board 161 Boer prisoners of war and escort and the following officers en route, for India:—Major-General Sir W.G. Nicholson! Lieutenant-Colonel Dawson, 9th Bengal Lancers; Lieutenant Collen, R. A.; Captain Baynes, 2nd Bombay Lancers; Captain Commeline, 2nd Bengal Lancers; 60 native invalid and servants and three men [of Lumsden's Horse. The Ranee calls at Durban and embarks about seventy more Boer prisoners.

### PRESENTATION OF EAST AFRICAN MEDALS.

In presenting the East African medals to the detachment of the 4th Bombay Rifles here the Commander-in-Chief referred to the services he had seen performed by the Bombay troops in Egypt and Tirah and referred to the firmness of the 28th Bombay Infantry at McNeil's Zareeba.

### CHOLERA.

The 23rd Field Battery stationed at Secunderabad report three cholera cases.

### PLAGUE RETURNS.

The plague death-rate throughout India continues slowly to rise, the principal increase this week is in Bengal districts and Mysore State. Bombay districts return four deaths more than last week. Bombay City reports 72 deaths, Bombay Presidency 1,286, the Madras Presidency 12, Calcutta 44, Bengal Districts 184, the Punjab 3, Mysore State 904, total 2,505, against 2,322 in the previous seven days.

## THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 23.

H. E. the Viceroy leaves Simla next Thursday. Addresses will be presented to him on tour at Karachi on October 27th by the Municipality and the Chamber of Commerce; at Junagarh, 3rd November, Arts College; at Rajkumar College, 5th, and on the 6th at Durbar; at Surat, 7th, by the Municipality; at Bombay, 8th, by the Municipality; at Bijapur, 10th, by the Municipality; at Cochin, 19th, by the Chamber of Commerce and the Raja's College; at Trevandrum, 23rd, the Maharajah's College; at Tinnevelly, 26th, two addresses; at Madura, 27th, the Municipal Council; at Trichinopoly, 28th, by the Municipality; at Tanjore by the Chairman of the Tanjore Council; at Mysore, 1st December, deputation from the Mysore Municipality; at Bangalore, 8th, deputations from the Bangalore Cantonment and the City Municipality; at Kolar, 10th, from the Mining Board; at Madras, 11th, from the Municipality, the Chamber of Commerce, the Mahajana Sabha, the Mahomedan Anjuman and the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association.

## POONA CANTONMENT PLAGUE COMMITTEE MEETING.

POONA, Oct. 23.

An important meeting of the Cantonment Plague Committee was held to-day, General Burnett, presiding. Several members, including Colonels Bell and Eaton, Major Minchin, Captains Gunn and Collins were present. The meeting was held in order to review the results of the measures adopted in the cantonment during the present epidemic. General Burnett said that the results were a strong confirmation of the value of inoculation. Although plague had been raging for more than two months and-a-half in the city, there had only been some forty cases in the cantonment up to date, and out of these latter there was not a single authenticated case among the 10,000 odd people who had been voluntarily inoculated during the present year. Among the 20,000 inoculated during the last year only three cases had occurred and these had all recovered rapidly. He drew attention to the health camps which had been pitched, simply as precautionary measures. He thanked the volunteers for the good work done and hoped they would still work as heretofore. He paid eloquent testimony to the indefatigable exertions of Captain Gunn, cantonment chief plague authority. Several other members, including two medical officers, gave testimony to the wonderful results attained through inoculation.

### A TRAGIC RIFLE ACCIDENT.

A sad accident occurred at the Wanowrie Rifle Range, at about 10-30 a. m., to-day. A section of C Company of the Shropshires were rifle-practising and Private Edwards of H Company who was doing duty as a marker went to take his breakfast at the adjoining range and whilst so engaged he was struck in the stomach by a stray bullet that passed through his body. He was removed to the Station Hospital, where he lies in a somewhat precarious condition.

### THE POONA HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

The match in the Poona Hockey Tournament, this evening, was between the 16th Field Battery, Kirkee, and the Norfolk Regiment from Bombay. The teams were well matched and the game consequently was of an exciting, though even, character. The ball repeatedly travelled the field and the defence on both the sides was capital, that of the Norfolk goal-keeper being especially noticeable. There was scarcely much to choose between the teams and as the ball was repeatedly beaten back the half-time closed with no result. In the second half-time the players on both sides again fought hard and there was some good combined play, the ball being very often placed towards the centre. Towards the close of half-time Captain Anderson, who was playing a fine game, scored two goals in rapid succession, and thus won the game for the Norfolks by two goals to love.

### ENTERTAINMENT AT SANJAN.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SANJAN, Oct. 22.

A large gathering was held here in honour of the medical officer Mr. Narham Shripati, who has worked most satisfactorily for the officers and villagers in the famine and is now transferred to Ahmedabad. The gathering dispersed after pan-supari and garlands had been distributed.

## A KHANDESH DACOITY.

### REWARD OF POLICE VALOUR.

On the night of the 4th July 1900 an armed gang of 30 or 40 dacoits said to have been led by Rumalia, an ex-forest guard, and Narayan Sandu, a Police deserter, committed a dacoity at Khotli in the Shahada Taluka of the Khandesh District, securing booty estimated at about a thousand rupees. The dacoits also tortured a villager by burning him on the chest and face with a cloth which had been steeped in oil and then set alight. Chief Constable Rajaram Mulji, who was camping at Kalmu, a village close to Khotli, started for the scene of the dacoity accompanied by four armed constables and a savar and was joined by another savar from Vadali. This party tracked the gang to the village of Jainnger and thence to the Malgam jungle and finally brought it to bay in the bed of a river. The Police opened fire on the gang at a distance of about 60 yards, and the dacoits fled pursued by the constables who fired at them until their ammunition gave out and they had to retire. Whilst retiring one of the constables was overtaken, cut down and killed. The Chief Constable, who was disabled by a shot wound in the leg and consequently unable to ride, was, in spite of several efforts made to rescue him, also overtaken and killed, it is said, by the dacoit Rumalia, who shot him with his own hand in the presence of several villagers and policemen. The conduct of the deceased Chief Constable in so promptly following up and engaging this large armed gang with a handful of men is praiseworthy, and Government have under consideration the question of the grant of a special pension or gratuity to his family.

As soon as information of the occurrence reached the District Officers, measures were concerted for the pursuit of the gang. In addition to the ordinary force of the District 70 men from other Districts were placed at the disposal of the District Superintendent of Police, who was ordered to take immediate personal charge of the operations against the gang. Rewards of Rs. 500 were offered for the capture of Rumalia, Rs. 200 for Narayan Sandu and Rs. 25 for any member of the gang; also a free pardon to any member of the gang, excepting Rumalia and Narayan Sandu, who would give information leading to the capture of Rumalia and Narayan Sandu.

As a result of the operations, Narayan Sandu surrendered to the Assistant Superintendent of Police on the 4th August 1900, and 15 members of the gang in all have up to now been accounted for, including those captured and wounded.

The above is officially communicated to us by the Judicial Department.

## NATIVE PRINCES AND THE WAR.

The following is a list of contributions and offers from Chiefs and notables in Native States in connection with the Transvaal War which have been acknowledged by the Secretary of State and the Government of India:—

CENTRAL INDIA.

Her Highness the Begam of Bhopal—50 or more horses from Imperial Service Cavalry.

His Highness the Maharaja of Charkhari—Rs 1,000 to Lumsden's Horse.

His Highness the Maharaja of Datia—Rs 1,000 to Lumsden's Horse.

His Highness the Raja of Dewas, Junior Branch—Rs 1,000 to War Fund.

His Highness the Maharaja Holkar of Indore—Rs. 5,000 to War Fund and all the resources of his State.

His Highness the Maharaja of Orchha—Rs 1,000 to Lumsden's Horse, and personal services and the resources of his State.

His Highness the Maharaja of Panna—Rs 1,750 to War Fund.

His Highness the Maharaja of Rewa—Rs 1,000 to War Fund and personal services and 50 horses from his State Cavalry.

His Highness the Raja of Rutlam—Rs 1,000 to War Fund and personal services.

The Dewan of Rutlam—Rs 200 to War Fund.

His Highness the Raja of Sailana—Personal services.

The Raja of Sheopur-Baroda in the Gwalior Agency—Rs. 500 to War Fund.

His Highness the Maharaja Sindhia—Personal services; 300 trained Artillery horses, 700 trained transport ponies and 200 transport carts, and 1,000 selected officers and men besides Imperial Service Regiments.

HYDERABAD.

His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad—Hali Sica rupees, 25,000 to War Fund and in response to a letter of enquiry report was made that 48 horses would be supplied. The Nizam when in Calcutta, offered to the Viceroy his personal services and all the resources of his State.

KASHMIR.

His Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir—All fit and serviceable horses of the Imperial Service Troops with equipment, and the ordnance and transport mules of the Imperial Service Mountain Battery. Also 300 pairs of putties for Lumsden's Horse.

Raja of Punch—40 mules.

MADRAS.

His Highness the Raja of Pudukotta—4 horses.

MYSORE.

Her Highness the Maharani Regent of Mysore—100 horses.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.

His Highness the Maharaja of Benares—25 horses.

His Highness the Nawab of Rampur—50 trained horses of the Imperial Service Troops and 50 other horses. The Nawab will himself compensate sowars and officers for horses taken.

PUNJAB.

His Highness the Nawab of Bahawalpur—20 selected horses and 100 mules with gear or 60 more horses in place of mules.

The Rana of Bhajji—2 waler horses.

The Raja of Bilaspur (Kahlur)—Rs. 2,000 to War Fund.

His Highness the Raja of Faridkot—50 horses.

His Highness the Raja of Jind—As many horses as can be found.

The Rana of Jubbal—Rs. 1,000 to War Fund.

His Highness the Raja of Kapurthala—50 horses of the Imperial Service Cavalry free of cost.

His Highness the Nawab of Maler Kotla—50 trained mules.

The Nawab of Mamdot—50 mules.

His Highness the Raja of Nabha—Rs. 10,000 to War Fund and his troops and all horses in the State service, including horses of the Imperial Service Cavalry, unreservedly, free of cost.

His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala—100 horses free of cost. Subsequently the whole resources of his State and his personal services.

His Highness the Raja of Sirmur (Nahan)—Twenty thousand pounds of tea and 70 trained mules.

His Highness the Raja of Suket—Rs. 10,000 for the purchase of horses for the war.

RAJPUTANA.

His Highness the Maharaja of Alwar—100 horses from the Imperial Service Cavalry.

His Highness the Maharaja of Bharatpur—the ladies of the palace and the officials of the State.—Rs. 15,262 to War Fund and Rs. 2,500 (by the Maharaja) to Lumsden's Horse.

His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner—Rs. 4,500 to War Fund, Rs. 1,500, to Lumsden's Horse and personal services and all the camels of the Imperial Service Camel Corps.

Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and men of the Imperial Service Camel Corps of Bikaner—Rs. 1,500 to War Fund and Rs. 500 to Lumsden's Horse.

Haji Agha Mahomed Husain Beg, Kurdistani, Khan Saheb of Dholpur—Rs. 75 to War Fund.

His Highness the Maharaja of Jaipur—Rs. 1,00,000 to War Fund.

The Rao Raja of Khetri in Jaipur—50 horses.

The Rao Raja of Sikar in Jaipur—Rs. 2,000 to War Fund and 30 horses, with equipment, free of cost.

Rup Singhji, Thakur of Nalla (Jaipur) Rs. 2,000 to War Fund.

His Highness the Raj Rana of Jhalawar—Rs. 5,000 to War Fund.

His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpur—Rs. 2,000 to Lumsden's Horse and all the horses in the State which may be considered suitable for field service.

His Highness the Maharao of Kota—Rs. 5,000 to War Fund.

The Maharaja of Indergarh, a Kotri Chief in the Kota State—Rs. 500 to War Fund.

His Highness the Nawab of Tonk—Rs. 1,000 to War Fund.

Sir Sahibzada Muhammad Ubaidulla Khan, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Minister of the Tonk State—Rs. 500 to War Fund and 4 horses for Lumsden's Horse.

His Highness the Maharana of Udaipur—50 Australian horses from his artillery or 80 if required.

Young Chiefs and Thakurs of Rajputana, attending the Mayo College at Ajmer—Rs. 1,200 to War Fund.

BALUCHISTAN.

The Jam of Las Bela—Rs. 10,000 towards the expenses of the war.

BARODA.

His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda—Offer of troops.

BOMBAY.

His Highness the Thakur Sahib of Bhavnagar—150 or more horses (including 50 horses for Lumsden's Horse) with gear complete if needed, free of cost.

Pant Sachiv of Bhor—Rs. 15,000 towards the expenses of the war.

His Highness the Thakur Sahib of Gondal—65 trained horses as a gift.

The Nawab of Janjira—Rs. 50,000 towards the expenses of the war.

His Highness the Nawab of Junagarh—15 horses.

His Highness the Mir of Khairpur—Rs. 50,000 towards the expenses of the war.

His Highness the Jam of Nawanagar—A whole squadron of Imperial Service Cavalry.

The Chief of Sangli—50 horses.

## THE NEW PUNJAB BATTALIONS.

With reference to our remark the other day that the military authorities had taken advantage of the raising of two additional infantry regiments in the Punjab to carry a step nearer completion the organisation of linking battalions in threes, a correspondent writes:—The regiments of the two southern armies are also so far organised in linked groups of three that very little more would complete it. We may take it for granted that if the Moplah experiment succeeds, as is to be hoped, a third battalion of that class will be joined to the 17th and 25th Madras Infantry whose regimental centre is Bangalore. For this the 8th Madras Infantry, a single regiment detached at that station from its two links seems marked out. One may except that it cannot be very much longer before the last two unhappy Madrassi battalions which do a distasteful spell of garison in Burma will be re-constituted as local Burma battalions to link, as you have suggested, with the 1st Burma Gurkha Rifles. Probably the two junior Madrassi regiments would be chosen, the 27th and 28th; but in any case the 6th and 14th would be available, after being divroced from the 8th Moplahs, to take the vacated places in any linked groups. There would then be a single group in Madras or Burma short of its link, namely the 3rd and 23rd Light Infantry. In the Bombay Army the linking is nearly complete. The 7th and 28th Pioneers require a third battalion, and so do the 24th and 26th Baluchistan, while the 21st Marine Battalion stands by itself: whether it would not be much more useful as a Pioneer regiment is a question for the authorities, who know their own wants. But if there are to be a good many more regiments raised in the near future, as seems to be thought certain, every effort should be made to raise Baluchistanis, and the Bombay army ought to have its chance for its own part of the frontier. That there is a difficutly in inducing these tribes to enlist is well known, but there would be a far better chance of getting a whole lot together enlisted all at once by their own Sirdars and leaders to whom commissions would be given, than of getting in recruits by driblets into regiments mostly composed of strangers and strange castes. There are four vacant numbers on the roll of Bombay regiments, and these should be restored if new battalions are to be formed, once the Punjab Frontier Force is filled up and before adding more new numbers to the Bengal list.—*C. and M. Gazette.*

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The charge for five minute of conversation between London and Brussels will it is stated, be four shillings. The cable crosse the Channel between the Belgian coast, near Ostend, and St. Margare's Bay near Dover. It contains four wires and runs sixty miles under sea.

## CHINA AND THE POWERS.

### RUSSIA'S POLICY IN THE FAR EAST.

Some of the numerous articles on affairs in the Far East in the October reviews are of much interest, and several well-known writers contribute to the discussion. But possibly the paper which will attract the greatest attention is one which appears in the "Contemporary" without the author's name. It purports to be written by "A Russian Publicist," who dates from Paris, and who undertakes in his title to lay bare "The Secret Springs of Russian Policy." According to this writer, the proceedings of the Russian Government during the last nineteen years have been dictated by the rise of a Russian National movement. Alexander III. was persuaded by M. Katkoff, after the death of Alexander II. at the hands of Nihilist assassins, that Nihilism could only be extirpated by enlisting the energies of the Russian people against foreign, and especially against German elements in the State. The people were embittered against foreigners because they had seized the trade and industries of the country. The administration was, therefore, purged of German officials, while the Baltic provinces were deprived of their privileges, and, later on, the autonomy of Finland was swept away. From this time it is Nationalism which has dominated the policy of the Czars. The "Russian Publicist" is convinced that his countrymen are quite incapable of civilising the Far East, even though they may think it their mission to do so. "The bearers of Russian civilisation," he says, "in reality desire that the over-ruled people should be kept back as long as possible from all progress until Russia has completed her own economic development." In an article in the same review on "Our Future Policy in China," Dr. John Ross says that all educated Chinese regard the Empress as a usurper. She is compared to the Empress Wu, "the one female execrated in Chinese history as the embodiment of illegal and wicked assumption of power. If the Powers will agree to restore the Emperor to his rightful place, "the good wishes and the sympathy of this class, who wield the highest moral and social influence in China, will go out heartily to the foreigner."

MR. DEMETRIUS BOULGER

in the "Fortnightly," asks the question, "Is Russia to preponderate in China?" If she is not to do so there must be no negotiation with Li Hung Chang. "He is the tool of Russia, as well as of the Empress Dowager." "Russia," the writer adds, "can count on this aged Minister, steeped in guile, and permeated with the conviction that England will never fight Russia, to act as her bond-slave in securing preponderance in China. The saving of Peking, its rentention as capital, and the turning aside of well-deserved punishment from these in supreme power in China, will all be represented by Li as services rendered by Russia to the dynasty, for which no reward in territory can be too great." "Russia's own promises," the writer continues, "have never been a hindrance to her, and if the Powers insist that Manchuria shall be termed a buffer State she will not object while her railways across it are in course of construction and completion. But afterwards the promises will be relegated to the long sack containing broken promises, from Samarcand to Merv. Her policy will remain the same—the control of Northern Asia commercially and politically by a railway to the ports of the Yellow Sea, the reduction of the occupant of the Dragon Throne to the status of a Russian vassal, and the increase of the pressure on British India by the acquisition of Kashgari and Tibet." Mr. Boulger, who, it must be remembered, is an advocate of partition, advises the British Government immediately to occupy Chusan. Then, he says, "Russia's claims to preponderance in China, as well as the ambitious dreams of others, will crumble to their base."

"DIPLOMATICUS," ALSO IN THE

"Fortnightly," writing on "Count Lamsdorff's First Failure," is inclined to be little Russian statesmanship He does, not, however, minimise Russian ambition. "Russia is the neighbour of China over nearly 4,000 miles of frontier, and it is across that frontier that she counts, one of these days, expanding, until the whole of Eastern Asia—probably including the Gulf of Pechili and the city of Peking—shall acknowledge her flag. This is the end she keeps steadily in view, and it is in pursuance of that end, as well as for the present protection of her immense frontier, that she strains every effort to persuade the Chinese people and Government that she is their natural protector and best friend." It is Russia's conscious weakness, "Diplomaticus" goes on to argue, which makes her so nervously anxious to propitiate China. "The long-frontier plea looks suspiciously like a confession of weakness. It was not thought of in 1880, when Russia was ready to go to war for Kuldja, though China was then believed to be far more powerful than she is now known to be; and Russia had none of the advantages of a Siberian railway, and a naval port at the entrance of the Gulf of Pechili which she now has." But Russia has other than political difficulties. According to "Diplomaticus" "the outlook in Siberia, even now that the railway is approaching completion, is far from encouraging." It was hoped to make Siberia a white man's country "It was expected that colonists from Russia proper would flock to the new land, and that in course of time it would become a fresh outpost of Slav culture and power in Asia. As matters stand at present there is no small danger of the whole of Siberia being eventually Mongolised, in a sense very different from that contemplated by Prince Ouchtomsky."

"A PLEA FOR THE CONTROL OF CHINA"

in the "National Review" by Captain Younghusband, will be read with attention, as his writings always are, whether it carries conviction or not. The purport of the argument is that we should seek to control China through the provincial Viceroys, rather than by means of the Central Government. If it is objected that this means dismemberment Captain Younghusband replies:

"It would only mean dismemberment of parts where both the central and local authorities were wholly unable to afford security. Where adequate security to life and property was given no pressure would be exercised, and no dismemberment would take place." Captain Younghusband, summarising his plan in a few sentences describes it as a policy of the Open Door combined with spheres of influence and based on international control of the capital. It is a policy which, while enforcing our own rights, respects the rights of others." For the general reader none of the papers we have mentioned are quite so entertaining as that which has been contributed to the "Nineteenth Century" by Sir Henry Blake, Governor of Hong-Kong, with the title

"NOTES AND IMPRESSIONS FROM A TOUR IN CHINA."

It is pleasantly written, and at the same time instructive and suggestive. Speaking of the suddenness of the anti-foreign outbreak, Sir Henry relates that he had afternoon tea with Baron and Baroness Ketteler the day before he left Peking. Although anti-foreign placards had been posted a few days previously—always a reason for being on the alert—neither the German Minister nor, apparently, any of his colleagues, had any idea of the storm that was about to burst. Sir Henry Blake speaks candidly, but in no unfriendly tone, with regard to the missionaries in China. He says:—"Among the 4,500 foreign missionaries spread over the length and breadth of China are doubtless many instances of noble and devoted self-sacrifice, but the missionary body is not without its leaven of tactless aggressiveness. This must be remembered when judging of the attitude of the Chinese. It is questionable whether a foreign missionary, or a native, engaged in proselytising in the South and West of Ireland would be as safe without constant armed protection, as the vast majority of missionaries have been in China under ordinary circumstances."

## MILITARY NEWS.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. S. Wilkins, D.S.O., I.M.S., having reverted to Military Department, will perform the duties of Colonel B. M. Blennerhassett, C. M. G., R. A. M. C., officiating Principal Medical Officer, Bombay and Aden Districts, during the absence of the latter on his annual tour of inspection at Aden.

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Paris at present is concerned with the disappearance of Prince Iukanthor, the son of King Norodom, of Cambodia, a French Feudatory Prince. A correspondent writes: Prince Iukanthor, accompanied by a younger brother, came to Paris a couple of months ago, and was lionised by everybody. He was seen at every garden party, at the Elysee, at the gala performances, at the opera, and was invited to dinner by Cabinet Ministers. He wore the purple and gold tunic which Rajahs in our Straits Settlements also wear on their visits to London, and the diamonds of his rings were the largest I have ever seen on any man or woman's fingers. He impressed one by his manner and conversation. He speaks French as well as a Frenchman and is intelligent, good humoured and very wide awake. On Sunday a dispatch from Marseilles stated that doubts having been raised as to the identity of a passenger who sailed from Marseilles last week under the name of Prince Iukanthor, the manager of the Messageries Company asked the Company's Port Said agent to make an inquiry. The reply came that Prince Iukanthor was on the passenger list, but the steamer had already left Port Said. The mystery has been cleared up in Paris, firstly by the "Figaro," and secondly by M. Jean Hess. The passenger in cabin 53 on board the Tonkin is not the Prince, but one of his servants travelling under his name. The real heir apparent to Cambodia is in Brussels, a fugitive from French soil.

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

### AMERICAN COMPETITION FOR FOREIGN TRADE.

### IRON AND STEEL SHARES.

LONDON, Oct. 5.

For a considerable time past we have heard a good deal in Europe as to the efforts that were being made, or were about to be made, by the United States in order to overtake the United Kingdom in the shipbuilding industry. Since the occasion when Mr. Andrew Carnegie, now nearly three years ago, exhorted the shipbuilding industry of the United States to "buck up," and promised that his firm would always be willing to supply it with ship-plates and other structural steel at a lower cost than the same materials could be purchased for in the United Kingdom, many things have happened. Unquestionably American shipbuilding has in the interval made remarkable progress. But not much has been done in the way of building on American waters ships that are intended to rival our own in general ocean business. The number of ocean tramp steamers, hitherto constructed on American waters, has been remarkably few. Indeed, we believe that it is not more than two years since the first ocean tramp was built on the Atlantic seaboard of the United States, and the success of that achievement does not appear to have been so pronounced as to justify the Americans in going much further in the same direction. Or, it may possibly be that they cannot provide quickly enough efficient shipbuiding yards in suitable localities. It is certain that the shipbuilding firms already in existence have had their hands very full with the great volume of work given out for the American Navy, and with the new tonnage required to overtake the enormously increased requirements of the great lakes. What those requirements have been may be sufficiently indicated by the fact that during the last five years the shipments of iron ore at Superior ports have about doubled, and now amount to upwards of 20 million tons a year, or roughly about one-half of the total volume of British coal exports, in addition to which large quantities of coal are carried to Lake Superior ports as return freights. The tonnage of ships engaged in the navigation of the great lakes has largely and rapidly increased during the past ten years, and arrangements are now being made for a still further increase of unusual dimensions, consequent on the rivalry that is in progress between the Carnegie and the Rockefaller interests and the increasingly firm belief that the mining regions of Lake Superior will continue to be the chief source of the American iron ore supply. Until this demand for lake tonnage, and until the coincident requirements of the United States Navy, have been more fully met, it is hardly probable that the American people will be in a position to attempt very much in the building of vessels destined to navigate the ocean in competition with all comers.

But it is tolerably clear that until the people of the United States are better equipped with tonnage of the tramp variety, or with regular lines of trading vessels, they must be greatly handicapped in international commerce—so much so, indeed, that it is pretty often a toss-up whether they can get tonnage at all. This remark applies more particularly to coal and iron. Hitherto a great deal of both the coal and the iron that have been imported into Europe has been taken over in a casual and accidental way as ballast. For this purpose it has, of course, been loaded and carried very cheaply. But ballast is not a good foundation for a regular business. There can be no stability upon freights that are regulated by the ballast requirements of vessels carrying other produce. What is wanted by American exporters is, therefore, the establishment of regular lines of steamers that will make the transportation of heavy traffic in bulk a regular business. Such lines would probably have to quote low freights from time to time in order to compete with the conditions introduced by cotton-laden vessels in search of ballast, but this would only be likely to be a temporary state of affairs, for when the trade had assumed sufficient dimensions, it would be the regular line rates, and not the ballast rates, that would determine the course of freights. Ships in want of ballast have before now taken bulky and heavy traffic from New York or Baltimore to European ports for 2s. 6d. or 3s. per ton. No great amount of business could ever be done at such figures. The regular rate would probably never be under 10s. and seldom under 15s. per ton. At the present time 16s. to 16s. 6d. is the ruling rate for carrying coal across the Atlantic, and iron and steel rates are a trifle more. The fixed rate for carrying iron and steel from Pittsburg to New York is rather over 5s. per ton. The two items taken together make up a sum of 24s. to 25s. per ton that must be paid in transport alone before the Pennsylvanian iron master or steel manufacturer can hope to do business in Great Britain, if the business is carried on fairly, and without taking advantage of the opportunities afforded by the continued existence of the tariff to sell abroad cheaply and make up for it by selling dear at home.

Of course these may not be permanent. The ocean rate is very likely to be reduced, both because present rates are abnormal, and because for more than two generations past there has been a constant tendency to reduce the cost of ocean navigation. Indeed, no one can at present say what the irreducible minimum of ocean transport may possibly become. Sir Nathaniel Barnaby, a late Chief Constructor of the British Navy, only a few years ago hazarded a conjecture that the trading ship of the future would in all possibility be a floating island, to the safe and economical navigation of which he foresaw no drawback. Such a floating island, steaming at a slow rate—say not more than eight miles an hour—may indeed become the trading ship of the future, and may carry coal across the Atlantic for considerably less than 10s. per ton. We have, however, to deal at present with facts rather than fancies, and although ships of 20,000 tons burthen are near at hand, it must not be forgotten that the range of operations of such ships must be limited, owing to the difficulty of providing suitable harbour and dock accommodation for them. We believe therefore that the Americans have much to accomplish before their industrial rivalry need be feared, and more especially that until they can build and establish regular lines of steamers—which, again, is conditioned by extent of demand, and by providing much larger shipping facilities at docks and harbours than they now possess—their competition in Great Britain, whether in coal or in iron, is not greatly to be feared.

British ironmasters may, as Sir Benjamin Hingley claims, be thoroughly entitled to the three years' revival of prosperity, especially after the previous five to seven years of depression. investors who may be tempted to buy the shares of the leading companies on the strenght of the dividend announcements of the past two years should pause to reflect that the activity is not likely to endure indefinitely, and that though present prices may look attractive enough at the first blush, they lose much of their rosy cast in face of the average distribution over a series of good and bad years. A decade ago the state of trade was only less prosperous than it has been of late, and the dividends for 1890 were, therefore, fairly good. The period of depression extended from 1891 down to 1898, and referring to the chief company's the average annual dividend for the seven years to 1897-8 (most of the concerns named and their financial year on June 30) was as follows; Bolckow, Vaughan and Company 3-4 per cent.; Consett Iron Company, 17 1-4 per cent. Ebbw Vale, 1-3 per cent.; Pearson and Knowles, 3-4 per cent.; Sheepbrige Coal and Iron Company 1-4 per cent.; and Tredeger Iron and Coal Company 1 1-3 per cent. It is only on some such system of averaging that a clear idea can be obtained of the value of these leading industrial shares as permanent holdings; and would-be purchasers should study the past records of the company to which their fancy leads them. They should bear in mind, further, that heavy and continuous expenditure is inevitable to keep these big iron and steel undertakings properly equipped to meet the growing competition of America and the Continent, and this drain must always make a hole even in profits that are as handsome as those of Bolckow, Vaughan and Company, the Consett, and some other companies during the past year. The movement for the acquisition of independent supplies of foreign ore is a step in the right direction. The policy is one to which the Consett and the Coltness undoubtedly owe much, and from which others might be expected to derive equal advantage, provided they adopt it while good Spanish hematite properties are obtainable cheaply. The big American companies have all their private iron mines, which make them at least partially independent of market fluctuations; and the Germans have turned a favourable eye to the recently opened hematite mines in the far north of Sweden. It is essential, if English makers of pig-iron and and finished iron and steel goods are to compete successfully in the coming years with these most enterprising rivals, that the cost of production should be reduced as much as possible.

The reconstruction of the Coromandel gold company is an event of more than passing importance. The shares which have recently been quoted at six shillings were at one time over three pounds, and it was then believed that the Coromandel would take its place alongside the leading gold producers in Mysore. But the mine only flattered to decsive, and after returning 25 per cent. in dividends, it obstinately refused to yield further profit, although giving continual indications of tts auriferous genuineness. One of two things had to happen; either the mine must produce more gold or the company must subscribe more capital, and the mine has outstayed the money. The reconstruction will raise over £30,000, and with that the shareholders have reasonable hopes of a good return before they reach the end of that amount. When it is remembered that enormous quantities of gold have been given up on this field at far greater depth than has yet been reached on the Coromandelt, it is clear that the speculative promise is very attractive, and no prudent man would hesitate to risk five shillings per share on the chance of its coming back with tenfold interest.

A preliminary report upon "trusts" or industrial capitalist combinations in Europe has been prepared for the use of the United States Official Industrial Commission by Professor J. W. Jenks, who recently spent some months on this side of the Atlantic for the purpose of investigating the extent and the consequences of these arrangements. He states that although they prevail in Europe almost if not quite as extensively as in the United States they do not excite so much public comment. They proceed generally from the same source as the American combinations, viz., a desire to check competition and to remedy the evil of small profits. Their methods are, on tho one hand, to economise expenditure, and, on the other, to regulate or control prices. His references to the prevalence of the trust system in Austria are particularly striking. Professor Jenks says:—"The industrial combination has been progressing in Austria since the financial crisis of 1873, and the consolidation in the most lines is more complete in that country than in any other. There also is more public feeling on the subject in Austria than in England. The Austrian Government holds that combinations to control prices to the detriment of the public are illegal, and refuses to enforce any of the contracts between members of the combines. The firms interested do not want to consolidate, however, as the taxes on corporations in Austria are much higher than on individuals, and owing to the strict Government supervision they are forced into more publicity, and it is harder for them to conceal their real earnings from the public and from the tax-gatherer." The writer of the report states that in England the prevailing opinion is against legislative action against trusts, publicity being regarded as the most effective means of preventing abuse arising from them.

The important commercial and financial relations existing between France and Brazil lend considerable weight to the following observations of the "Paris Bourse" on the subject of the financial position at Rio de Janeiro. The "Bourse" observes:—The bank crisis at Rio, which has surprised the financial world in Europe, has really been foreseen for some months. The suspension of payments by the Bank of the Republic was simply the natural consequence of the struggle between the foreign banks themselves and their formidable competition with the national banks. Above all, the crisis must be attributed to the violent fluctuations in exchange brought about by uncontrolled immoderate speculation. The confussion and stringency thus created were increased by the scarcity of money arising not only from the withdrawal of notes by the Government, but also by the ramittance of large amounts to the provinces—to Para in order to finance the crop of india-rubber, and to Rio and San Paulo to provide for the movement of the coffee crop to the ports. It is certain that a considerable time will be required in order to restore financial confidence in Brazil." The "Bourse" expresses much satisfaction with the refusal of the Brazilian Goverment to relieve the tension by fresh issues of paper money, which would be a "a mischievous and illusive expedient," The Congress has, however, authorised the Government to borrow money for the purpose of helping the Bank of the the Bank of the Republic to meet the demand for the withdrawal of deposits. This responsiblity has been assumed by the Government, however, only upon condition that it may appoint a new Board of Administration for the Bank, which is to have entire management of its affairs during the period of liquidation.

Although what has almost become a chronic condition of inactivity still pervades the markets a steadiness that amounted to firmness prevails in nearly every section. This is all the more notable by reason of the lack of support from outside. Interest for the moment is diverted to the parliamentary returns and their possible bearings upon the market. The latest news from the Far East and the probable effect of the German Emperor's despatch were regarded very favourably, and to that extent were factors in the maintenance of the general steadiness of the market. Some hesitancy was manifested at the start, Consols displaying a weakening tendency, which, however, was followed by a little buying that caused prices to harden. Directly this had ceased the quotations declined again, then further recovered, but ultimately closed a fraction under their best on the completion of the monthly settlement. Khaki and other gilt-edged securities pursued the same course. Home Rails were aided by favourable traffic returns except in the cases of the Metropolitan and District lines. Nothing, however, could move quotations beyond the gain of a fraction here and there; but the good traffics, nevertheless, enable the market to be maintained. Americans were decidedly more active, Eries and Atchison Prefs. especially claiming a considerable amount ol attention, resulting in a marked improvement in the case of Erie, which was maintained up to the close. Grand Trunks were also well supported, but Canadian Pacifics were neglected. Interbourse securities were quiet in the absence of the Jewish contingent; nevertheless, both Spanish and Tintos were supported from Paris, though the general market there was rather unsettled.

## AN ENGLISH MAIL BAG MISSING.

WHEN the English mail-boat—the P. and O. Britannia—arrived in Colombo on Tuesday, the mail-bags for Ceylon were as usual sent to the G.P.O. On arrival, however, it was ascertained that one bag was missing, and the matter was at once reported to the P. and O. Agents, who are in communication with the police.

There were altogether, according to the books of the steamer and advices received at the General Post Office, 126 mail-bags and one parcel for Colombo. Seventy-seven of the mail-bags were from London, the others being from the ports *en route*. It is one of the bagsfrom London that is missing. The usual procedure is that the mails are brought ashore in charge of an officer of the steamer, who gives delivery to a responsible person at the G.P.O., and he checks every bag received within the doors of the sorting-room. On this occasion the bag was found to be missing in the tally.

As above stated, the matter has been reported to the police, but the idea held at the G.P.O. is that the bag has been over-carried by the Britannia to Australia.—"Times of Ceylon."

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The ex-King Prempeh of Ashantee, who is now on his way to the Seychelles Islands, is to be finally located in Mahe, the leading one of this interesting group of islets in the Indian Ocean, where also the chiefs from the Malay Peninsula were exiled in the early seventies. Mahe, which is seventeen miles in length, and from four to seven across, enjoys the distinction, only in a lesser degree than the Aldabra Islands in the vicinity, of being the home of the gigantic land tortoise, of which so many examples may be seen just now at Regent's Park. Every effort is being made to continue the existence of those still remaining on Mahe Island, but the great majority of those in the "Zoo" have been brought from the Aldabra Islands at the instance of Mr. Walter Rothschild, M.P.

## THE DEWALEE FESTIVAL.

RELIEVED in some measure from the depressing influences of plague and famine, and believing that the beginning of the end of the wars in South Africa and the Far East was in sight, the native merchants and inhabitants of Bombay celebrated the annual Dewali Festival this year on a better scale than some of its predecessors. To-day is the commercial new year of the Hindus, when they open new account books after having invoked the good graces of Lakshmee (*i. e.*, the goddess of riches) upon their transactions and speculations for the ensuing year. The family priest, of course, officiated at the ceremony for a consideration; and professed, by means of certain incantations, to use his influence with the fickle goddess in favour of his customer. The account books are opened out and placed before the officiating priest, who freely presses into service red paint, ghee, oil, flowers, "holy water," etc., in the performance of the propitiatory rites. The ancient custom in connection with them is observed even by Parsee tradesmen and merchants, at whose places of business a dual ceremony is performed by a Brahmin and by a Parsee priest according to Hindu and Zoroastrian religious usages; and Sanskrit and Zend prayers are offered up simultaneously. The Dewalee, the most popular and least objectionable of native festivals, commenced on Saturday, and had its crowning radiance yesterday, all classes of the native community contributing at their residences and places of business to the general illumination. Dewalee, the feast of lamps—from "dipa" a lamp, and "avali" a row—occurs on the new moon of the Hindu month of Kartik, and was celebrated in former times in honour of the goddess Kali or Bhowani, who was propitiated with human sacrifices, and of Vishnu's victory over the demon Naraka. The festival, however, appears to be more appropriately consecrated to Lakshmee, the goddess of riches, and is generally celebrated for a period of five days, during which the native dwelling-houses are cleaned, white-washed, re-painted and illuminated. A quadrangular floor, called "rangoolee," is made in front of the houses and painted over with many coloured powders. All the treasure in the house is collected and worshipped in the name of Lakshmee, a light is made and dedicated to Yama, the god of the infernal regions; and fire-works are let off. On the great day of the festival, the Hindus get up early in the morning, fill the house with lights, rub their bodies with perfumed ointment, and bathe with hot water. New clothes and ornaments are put on; and after the children have been bedecked, the mistress of the house performs a ceremony called "artee," placing wicks in silver or brass dishes, symbolical of the removal of all their difficulties and of the advent of a happy new year; presents of money are made, sweetmeats are distributed; and friends and relations are invited to dinner. The display of lights in the native quarters of the town, extending from Parsee Bazar, Borah Bazar, and Bazar Gate Streets to the Municipal Gardens at Boree Bunder was prettily made. Outside the Fort, the Mangaldas, the Mooljee Jaitha and the Lukhmidas Cloth Markets were brilliantly illuminated; and the Marwaree Bazar was specially so. In the Mumbadevi Road, the premises of Shivlal Motilal, Chuttoorbhooj Morarjee, and other merchants attracted much attention of the crowds of sightseers. In the Bhuleshwur Road, Abdul Rahman Street, Pydhonee, as far as Bhendy Bazar, in Grant Road, and other localities, there were general illuminations. The police arrangements for the regulation of wheeled traffic and of the crowds of pedestrians were excellent.

## KANARA.

As Kanara will shortly have the honour of being visited by H.E. Lord Curzon, writes a correspondent, a brief description of the district may be found to be of some general interest.

The name Kanara was probably given to the province by traders from foreign shores, as they found it to be the only tract of country on the coast of India, in which Kanarese is spoken. Kanara has never been known to have, at any time since the dawn of history, existed as an independent State. Petty chiefs owing allegiance to the kings of the Hindu kingdoms of Chera, Vijayanagar and Bednur were ruling over parts of the province, which in about 1763 fell into the hands of Hyder Ali, who founded a Mussulman dynasty. On the death of Tippoo Sultan in 1799, Kanara came under the British rule, under which it has been enjoying the blessings of peace and prosperity. The people of Kanara having never known independence, look upon the British not as their own conquerors but as their deliverers from oppression and anarchy, and as the best masters they ever had and can have. Being of a mild temper and of a law-abiding disposition and being moreover remote from the seat of Government, the people of Kanara have never come into public notice. The whole province of Kanara formerly formed part of the Madras Presidency until 1861, when the northern portion of it was transferred to the Bombay Presidency under the name of North Kanara, The people of North and South Kanara having affinity with one another and differing from the people of other districts in many respects, the apportionment of Kanara between the Governments of Madras and Bombay has been somewhat prejudicial to the interests of the people. It would have been better if the whole of Kanara had been transferred to the Bombay Presidency.

Karwar, which is the head-quarters of North Kanara, was formerly a small fishing village and takes its name from Kadwad, which was formerly a centre of commerce, but which is now in ruins forming a suburb of the Karwar Municipality, In fact, the district head-quarters were removed to Karwar on account of its great capabilities in consequence of the excellence of its harbour. The Karwar bay is seven miles long, On the mouth of the bay lie a cluster of islets called the Oyster Rocks. These rocky islets being almost in a line at the mouth of the Bay and being two or three miles distant from one another, while they admit of vessels coming into the Bay, afford good shelter to them by forming a sort of natural break-water. The principal among the Oyster Rocks are the following:—Divgad, so called from there being a light (diva) house on it; Koormagad, so named from the islet being shaped like a tortoise (koorma); and Narsinhgad which takes its name from there being on it a temple dedicated to the god Narsinh. In these little islands which are about four or five miles distant from the shore, there are fresh-water springs although the sea is about two miles deep near the base of the rocks. The existence of fresh water springs in these little islets situated in the middle of the sea will afford some food for reflection to geologists. On the southern side of the Karwar bay, there is an arm of the sea, called the Baithol cove and which is sheltered from the south-west winds by the block of Baithol-head, the height of which is about 650 feet above the level of the sea. The sheet of water forming the Karwar bay in general and the Baithol cove in particular is so smooth and is so unruffled during all seasons of the year, even by the gentlest ripples that it looks more like a large and deep lake than a portion of the sea. Formerly the cotton produced in Dharwar, Mysore and Bellary and the produce of the spice gardens and of the valuable forests of the Ghaut Talukas of North Kanara and of Mysore used to be imported into Karwar and Kumta and thence shipped to Bombay. But since the opening of the Southern Maratha, the West India Portuguese, the Great Indian Peninsular and the Mysore Railways, most of the produce which used to be imported into Karwar and Kumta finds its way direct to the metropolis through these railways, Consequently the importance of Karwar as a sea-port and market-town has greatly diminished.

The Shirawati river, which for some miles separates Kanara from the Mysore State, falls over a cliff 825 feet in height and forms the famous Gersoppa Falls. Considering the volume of water that falls forming the cataract and the height from which it falls, the Gersoppa Falls are among the highest and most picturesque Falls in the world.

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IT appears that the real object of the Cambodian Prince's visit to Paris was to lay before the French Government a number of grievances of King Norodom against the French Resident and the French officials. M. de Verneville, the French Resident, however, has turned the sacred cemetery of the capital into a cattle run. He speaks ill of Norodom, and several Cambodians having repeated to the King the remarks made by the Resident were beheaded. Iukanthor complains that every obstacle was placed in the way of his sailing, and he was even threatened with arrest. Lastly the Resident has suppressed the gambling houses which contributed the bulk of the King's revenue. The French Government, it appears, took exception to the tone of Prince Iukanthor's memorandum, and ordered him and his brother Prince Phanuwong to leave by the first steamer for Saigon. Meanwhile King Norodom has telegraphed to the French Government repudiating his son's action. The fugitive Prince has not a long purse, and he will soon be compelled to throw himself upon the mercy of the French Government, and on the more doubtful mercy of the French Resident in Cambodia.

## COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN FUND.

### HELP WANTED IN BOMBAY.

A MEETING of the Executive Committee of the Countess of Dufferin Fund, Bombay Branch, was held at Ganeshkhind on the 1st instant, under the Presidency of Lady Northcote, C. I., President of the Branch, the following members being present:—Sir A. Wingate, K. C. I. E, Mr. C. H. Hill, Mr. E. Giles, the Hon. Mr. R. M. Sayani, Mr. M. Reid, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, the Hon. Mr. P. M. Metha, the Hon, Mr. B. D. Petit, the Hon. Mr. N. G. Chandavarkar, Mr. Nowrojee N. Wadia, Mr. Ruttonsee Moolji, Dr. T. B. Nariman, Dr. Bhandarkar, Rao Bahadur Vassanji Khimji, Mr. Ramnarayen Amarchand, Sardar Oomer Jamal, Sardar Khan Bahadur Cassum Haji Mitta, the Honorary Treasurer, Dr. Temulji Bhicaji Nariman, and the Honorary Secretary, Lieutenant-Colonel A. E. J. Croly, R. A. M. C. After the proceedings of the last meeting had been read, the President addressed the meeting as to the action taken by her regarding his Highness the Aga Khan's requisition for nurses for Zanzibar. The printed report, which is as follows, was read by the Secretary:—On May 3rd, 1900, a communication was received from the Central Committee of the Countess of Dufferin Fund, enclosing copy of a letter dated the 26th March, 1900, from her Britannic Majesty's Acting Consul-General at Zanzibar, asking the Secretary, Bombay Branch, to enquire from the Aga Khan what pay he was willing to give a nurse and what the prospects of the appointment were likely to be and requesting the Bombay Branch to make all the necessary arrangements if practicable. His Highness the Aga Khan was interviewed on the subject. The Central Committee were informed on May 11th, 1900, that the arrangements could be made. In May last, at Mahableshwar, the Aga Khan had an interview with the President, and tho whole subject was discussed with the following result:—Two trained nurses were to be sent to Zanzibar for work amongst the Khoja community in East Africa, the Bombay Branch of the Countess of Dufferin Fund undertaking to find the nurses. (*i*) Their work was to be solely amongst the Khoja community. (*ii*) No fees of any kind were to be received. (*iii*) The expenses of the nurses proceeding to Zanzibar were to be defrayed by the Aga Khan. The accounts of the whole transaction are now entirely separated from the Fund's accounts. Mrs. McCarthy, one of the nurses selected, has already arrived in Zanzibar, on a salary of Rs. 100 a month, and negotiations are now proceeding with regard to the head nurse. It is hoped that for the latter may be substituted a trained doctor if one can be obtained on the terms offered, namely, Rs. 250 rising to Rs. 300 per month.

The Committee were asked to refer to the printed financial statement for the current year up to the 30th September, showing a balance in the Bank of only Rs. 7,287 which but for the donations of his Highness the Aga Khan, and of Mr. N. M. Wadia, C. I. E. would leave only Rs. 2,287.

The President then addressed the meeting and asked whether they considered the time had come to call for help for the Fund from the public of the Bombay Presidency.

A draft appeal was submitted and, after a general discussion, it was adopted, and the following resolution was passed:—"That Sub-Committees be formed, who should send in by the 21st October lists of the names of the members of the committees, which they respectively represent, to whom, in their opinion, the President might send her appeal; that the appeal should not be published till ten days after receipt of the lists of names, and that the publication of first donations should be simultaneous with the publication of the appeal."

The following is the appeal which has been drawn up:—

Lady Northcote, as President of the Bombay Branch of the Countess of Dufferin Fund, desires to call the attention of the public to the need for help at their hands. Owing to lack of support in recent years the funds of the Bombay Branch have sunk to a very low ebb; and it is necessary now to make an appeal —to the public for subscriptions. The annual expenditure of the Fund as averaged roughly, Rs. 8,000 in the past five years, and to ensure this income a fund of Rs. 2,00,000 is necessary. Since the Fund was started by the Countess of Dufferin in 1886, the public of this Presidency has subscribed altogether Rs. 2,10,929-10-9, and in return for this some the Fund has been able to supply 122 trained nurses (17 pupils are still being trained), has expended Rs. 1,04,933-9-7 in establishing and maintaining the school for training nurses at the Cama and Allbless hospitals, Rs. 20,335-6 in scholarships, and Rs. 30,984-6-3 in contributions to various hospitals, dispensaries, and up-country branches. But, owing to heavy initial expenses, and to the long interval at which the subscriptions were received, it has hitherto been impossible to place the Fund on a sound financial basis and to meet current expenses out of income only. It is possible now, with the experience of the past as a guide, to estimate with some precision the annual expenditure, and it can be asserted with confidence that if a sum of Rs. 2,00,000 can now be realized, the Bombay Branch of the Countess of Dufferin's Fuud will, in future, be self-supporting. Such extension of its operations as (it is hoped) may hereafter take place being met by special arrangements from time to time. Hitherto, owing to the paramount claims of the famine on all private charity, the President has refrained from appealling to the public of the Bombay Presidency for subscriptions; and the splendid way in which, from so many quarters, the calls for help from those stricken by the terrible famine through which the Presidency has passed have been met, encourages Lady Northcote to believe that the crying need of the many woman in India for trained medical attendance and for what, as it seems to her, is most important of all, namely, trained nursing, will find ready recognition at the hands of the public. The President ventures therefore to appeal, as a woman, on behalf of her many sisters who, owing to custom or other causes, are unable to make their voices heard, but whose sufferings, she feels sure, touch the hearts of their own people as much as they do here. The moonsoon has, mercifully, been sufficiently favourable to remove apprehension of a recurrence of famine for the presence in any district, and the Committee of the Countess of Dufferin Fund have agreed that an appeal can now be made on behalf of the Fund without detriment to the claims of the sufferers from the failure of the rains of 1899. The members of the Committee have further each and all very kindly consented to assist by collecting subscriptions from the members of their respective communities. It now remains for the Lady President to appeal most earnestly to the generosity of the public of the Bombay Presidency to come to her assistance in establishing a Fund which shall provide an income equal to meeting present requirements. Subscriptions can be sent to Lieutenant-Colonel A. E. J. Croly, R.A.M.C., Honorary Secretary, Government House, and will be gratefully acknowledged.

The following is a list of donations already promised or received:—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Lady Northcote, C I | 10 000 |
| The Hon Mr R. M. Sayani | 1,000 |
| Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart | 1,000 |
| Hon. Mr Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit | 1,000 |
| The Nowrojee M Wadia, Esq, C. I. E | 1,000 |
| Doongersey Bhimji, Esq | 500 |
| Ruttonsee Mooljee, Esq | 500 |
| Curramsey Damji, Esq | 500 |
| Goverdhandas G Teijpal, Esq | 500 |
| Naranji Dwarkadas, Esq | 500 |
| Dharamsey Morarji Goculdas, Esq | 500 |
| Narottam Naranji Goculdas, Esq | 500 |
| Naranji J. Khimji, Esq | 500 |
| Virchand Dipchand, Esq C. I. E. | 500 |
| Vussanjee Khimji, Esq | 500 |
| Bhaishankar Nanabhai, Esq | 300 |
| Sir Bhalchandra Krishna | 300 |
| Rao Bahadur Ellapa Balaram | 300 |
| Mooljee, Jaitha and Company | 300 |
| Chatturbuj Morarjee, Esq | 300 |
| Valjee Valjee, Esq | 251 |
| Khan Bahadur Sirdar M. D. Pudumjee | 250 |
| Hirsee Khetsee, Esq | 250 |
| Vrizbhucondas Atmaram, Esq | 250 |
| Fazulbhoy Visram Esq., C. I. E. | 200 |
| The Hon. Mr. N. G. Chandavarkar | 200 |
| Rao Bahadur Narayen Trimbuk Vaidya | 200 |
| Tribuvandas Varjivandas, Esq., and Sons | 200 |
| Harishchandara Pandurang Pitale, Esq | 200 |
| Tribhondas Mangaldas Nathoobhoy, Esq | 200 |
| Hurkisandas Narottamdas, Esq | 200 |
| Sir Andrew Wingate, K C I E | 150 |
| Dwarkadas Dharamsey | 125 |
| Gordhandas Khatau, Esq | 125 |
| Mulraj Khata Esq | 125 |
| Hon. Rao Bahadur A. B. Desai | 101 |
| Dr. Temuljee Bhicajee Nariman | 100 |
| Jehangher D. Framjee Esq | 100 |
| Mrs Madhowdas Raghunathdas | 100 |
| Narandas Purshotumdas, Esq | 100 |
| C H. Hill, Esq, I. C. S. | 75 |
| Lieut Col. A. E. G. Croly, R. A. M. C. | 75 |
| Total | 24,077 |

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"Truth" writes:—There are more remedies for mosquitoe bites than I had suspected when I inquired for one the other day. Yet another correspondent, speaking from an ample experience of the ravages of these pestilent insects both abroad and at home, comes forward with a strong recommendation of Scrubb's Cloudy Fluid Ammonia—a preparation well known to me as useful for several purposes, though I had overlooked this one. But I am hoping that our sufferings from mosquitoes are over for this year at any rate.

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ADVICE TO MOTHERS?—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, alays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere a 1s. 1½d. per bottle

## THE TINIOTE ISLANDERS.

IN most European countries a man is expected to prepare a home for his bride, and in many other countries if he wants a wife he has to purchase one, and often the number of wives is regulated entirely by the size of his purse. In the Tiniotes, one of the many Colonies in Constantinople, however, the girl has not only to provide her trousseau, all the household requisites, but also bring a considerable sum of ready money to her husband. The Tiniotes are Greeks and Greek subjects, and as domestic servants they are known throughout Constantinople.

The main object in life of the Tiniote girl, says a writer in the "Standard," in which respect she is not peculiar, is to marry, and in order to do so to save up a dower; whilst that of the youth is to buy up *horaphia*, or fields, which he generally proposes to do by marrying a wife with a good *dot* to begin with, and using her afterwards to increase his capital by going out as a nurse. No sooner does she bring forth a child than she is packed off to Constantinople, to nourish the progeny of anybody else who is able to pay for her services. Many women have a dozen children of their own whom they have hardly seen, having spent the best part of their lives in nursing away from their homes. In consequence of these habits, there are comparatively few young women to be seen in Tinos, since as soon as the girls are strong enough they are sent off to their mothers or relatives, to seek situations and help to bring in grist to the mill. Very lucky are they if they can at once begin to lay by for their own "trousseaux" their parents usually requiring a large proportion, if not all, of their early wages to buy fields or to pay off debts, which they incur with the utmost nonchalance. In a house known to the writer the cook, for example, is a buxom matron of about forty owing nearly two hundred pounds, most of which was borrowed to meet sickness and to dower a favourite daughter, who had not earned her own portion. For her she bought a house, which, as the poor thing died shortly without children, reverted to her mother. She works unremittingly, but even under the most favourable circumstances can scarcely hope to free herself in less than eight or nine years. Her niece, who is also in the same house, has been in service since she was fourteen, but hitherto has given all her money to her father and mother, the former of whom is a cook, not in very good health, and often out of work, and the latter a domestic servant like herself. The girl is already engaged to be married; but she will be expected to bring at least a hundred pounds with her, as well as her *trousseau* and all household utensils, so that her husband may walk into an establishment ready to receive him from top to bottom. Such is the invariable custom of the Colony, and no amount of beauty, virtue, or domestic accomplishments will suffice to procure a mate, at least a good one, without a complete dowry of money and necessaries. It may be wondered how the girls ever succeed in marrying; but the predecessor in the same house of this niece had a nest egg of two hundred pounds, and was supposed to be only twenty-eight years old.

Very close relations are kept up, not only among the members of the Colony at Constantinople, but with the home folk, by means of a special messenger, who is despatched at the common expense once a week with letters and money, returning with the answers and little presents of the products of the island. The date of the departure of the "tachydromos" is known in some mysterious manner, and he always leaves for Syra well laden. Thence he takes a "caique," and is rowed across in six hours to Tinos. In the eyes of the native the little island is an earthly paradise, and it certainly appears to be a peaceful, highly-favoured spot, where each family lives in its own house and cultivates its own fields and where, in spite of the eagerness shown to collect money by its people when in Constantinople, there is very little need of cash. Almost every small transaction is one of barter.

### FESTIVITIES.

Once a year, at the Feast of the Virgin, called the "Evangelistra," the King of Greece, with all his train, visits Tinos—at least, he should do so, and is only prevented by urgent affairs of State. For a fortnight beforehand the town is in a turmoil of preparation, immense crowds coming from far and near, steamers even carrying the poor gratis. The church is a fine building, and the walls are completely covered with rich votive offerings in gold and silver as thanksgivings for miraculous cures, even Turks contributing. Although the dominant religion is the Greek Orthodox, there are many Catholics, between whom and their neighbours there is no love lost. It would, doubtless, be extremely interesting to trace the origin of many of the Catholic families, whose ancestors in general must have come over at the time of the Venetian supremacy, if not after the Crusades. It sounds curious to hear such names as Marietta Raimondena, Ratrina Gastonena, Anthy Gargilia, with others like Vergetti or Perpignani, Brindis or Valaka. But in this respect Tinos is not peculiar, most of the islands of the Archipelago teeming with relics of old French, Venetian, and Genoese stock, Scio being particularly rich in the latter. The wealthiest of its alien families have long since removed to Constantinople, were a hundred years ago they formed what most nearly resembles a native aristocracy in the Capital of Turkey, having elected to resume their old nationalities or take up fresh ones. The tiniotes, however, were always and have remained, a more stay-at-home race, and the dearest wish of all true Tiniote men or women is to spend the last days of life in the place where they were born, in a cosy cottage, surrounded by "horaphia" of their own, with plenty of olives and mastic to eat and drink, under the shadow of vines and figs they have planted themselves. There they can relate without envy tales of all the strange doings they have seen in wicked Constantinople, discuss the family affairs of all the masters and mistresses they have served, every detail of which they have at the tips of their tongues, and end up with a delightful expression of opinion that a Tiniote crust of bread, with Tiniote contentment is better than all the luxury in the world, with the worry which attends it elsewhere.

## THE HANDY-MAN AT ALMOND'S NEK.

ACCOMPANIED only by their scanty infantry escort, they forged right ahead of the main body, and actually arrived upon the dominating top of the plateau, with nothing between them and the Boers but empty ether, and the sublime self-reliance of the mariner on shore. But this was one of our lucky days. Brightly shone the sun, none of that fierce bite in its glare that will remind certain of the Queen's soldiers of December 15, 1899, whenever they feel it again as long as they live; genial was the air, and blew softly upon the brow of the genial sailorman, to cool him after his "yo-heave-oh'ing" at the heavy tackle up the slope. All was well, the show was "just about to commence" under the most cheerful auspices, and "Philomels" and "Fortes" spat upon their horny hands and hitched at their "brass-bound" breeches with the grin of a pugilist who knows that he is good enough for the five to one on odds intrusted to him.

I dwell upon this "anteprœlium" cheerfulness, firstly, because—pace historical novelists and impressionist war-correspondents—it is not at all a usual state of mind with troops going into action; and, secondly, because it inexplicably pervaded all ranks on this brilliant June morning. Almond's Nek was a cheerful battle; from start to finish it "went," so to speak, with a slap, and a dash, and a grin. None of your crises or "doubtful moments" about this affair. Doubtful moments there were, but the men noted nothing and cared less for them, which is sufficient in itself to banish all doubtfulness from any moment which ever fled away into the æons of time.—*Blackwood.*

## THE AUSTRALIAN GLADSTONE ON DANCING.

THE last of the Rev George Gladstone's recent sensational series of sermons at Nathalia was preached three weeks ago when the congregation consisted mainly of young men. Mr. Gladstone had previously announced that he would take as his subject A List of Girls Who Have Been Ruined by Dancing Since 1898. Satan never took the worthless ones; with his insatiable greed be claimed their loveliest flowers. People tried to hush up these evils resulting from dancing, and to cover the shame of the disgraced ones, but it was of no avail. Some who would not go to public dances saw no harm in private parties, but he knew of one in these who got playing wit pitch, and it cost £100 although it was "hushed." And this happened in the case of young people who would not dance with common folk.

At this point there was a noisy disturbance in the church, laughing, stamping of feet and clapping of hands going on, and making up quite an uproar. Mr. Gladstone paused, and when the tumult subsided he ordered one young fellow to leave the church. The order was obeyed after some delay and a mention of the police. There was one young daughter in a gilded house in South Yarra who had gone to the bad through dancing at a private house. She would not dance with the common herd, but she had brought disgrace on her family. There were marriages, too, which he knew of, made in a hurry, all as a result of dancing. These evils of dancing would induce another Sodom and Gomorrah unless put down. He implored the churches to purge out all who would not give up their evil ways.

## THE REPORTED ANNEXATION OF MANCHURIA.

### RUSSIAN OFFICIAL CONTRADICTION.

ST. PETERSBURG, October 1.—The "Official Messenger" to-day publishes the following:—"Statements have appeared in the foreign Press regarding the alleged annexation by Russia of the Manchurian territories bordering on Russia. The tasks which the Imperial Government has in view in the Far East have been very definitely set forth in official communications, and the tenour of the latter makes it sufficiently clear that the above-mentioned reports of an incorporation of Manchuria with the territories of the Russian Empire are devoid of all foundation."—Reuter.

St. Petersburg, October 1.—In an article upon the situation in China the "Novoe Vremya" to-day says:—"The withdrawal of the Russian troops from Peking has rendered the Chinese Government more yielding. No doubt can any longer be entertained that China is making a serious effort to secure the early conclusion of peace. It must, however, now more than ever be borne in mind that in reality the Powers have not been waging war against China, and that all military operations have been directed to the repression of the rebellious bands of Boxers and of the regular troops which had joined them. Such is also the character of the military operations carried on by the Allies in China at the present moment."—Reuter.

### THE RUSSIAN NAVAL COMMAND.

St. Petersburg, October 1.—The Russian Admiralty Staff announces that on the 20th ult., Vice-Admiral Skrydloff assumed the chief command of the Russian Pacific Squadron and hoisted his flag on the cruiser Rossija off Taku. His predecessor in the command, Vice-Admiral Hiltebrandt, has arrived at St. Petersburg.—Reuter.

### GERMAN DECORATION FOR THE RUSSIAN COMMANDER.

St. Petersburg, September 29.—The Emperor William has conferred on Major-General Stoessel, the Russian officer who commanded the International detachment at the engagement at Taku and Tientsin, the Order of the Red Eagle of the 2nd Class with the Star and Swords.—Reuter.

### PRAISE FOR RUSSIAN TROOPS.

St. Petersburg, October 2.—The "Novoe Vremya" publishes a telegram from General Grodekoff, Governor-General of the Amur territory, bestowing the highest praise upon the troops under the command of General Rennenkampf and to the commander himself, and thanking them for their services. "General Rennenkampf's march from Aigun to Mergen and the capture of this town," says the telegram, "are a model of the way in which men should fight and untiringly pursue the enemy." Five men in every Cossack sotnia in General Rennenkampf's detachment, four in each battery, and two in each company of infantry receive military decorations.—Reuter.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Keongwai, 1,115 tons, Captain T Graves, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bangkok, 6th October, with a cargo of timber.

THE Clan Line s s Clan Lamont, 2,285 tons, Captain W Elliot, will sail to-day for Antwerp and Havre, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dumra, 762 tons, Captain E C Russell, sailed yesterday for Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Hoseinee, 993 tons, Captain T Hughes, will sail to-day for Singapore, &c, with a general cargo and Mr. Ayrton as a passenger.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kola, 497 tons, Captain J A Robertson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi 20th October, via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo, 3 horses, and the following passengers:—Mr Newcombe, Mrs. Fowler, Mr and Mrs Clarke and 3 children, Mrs. I Quanborough and 250 deck.

### VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—OCTOBER 23.

| Vessel. | Ton. | Capt. | Destination. | Date. | Agent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tenasserim | | Greet | | | Receiving Hulk |
| Magdala | | Greet | | | Turret-ship |
| Abyssinia | | Greet | Wet Basin | | Turret-ship |
| Plassy | | | | | Torpedo Catcher |
| Assaye | | Coates | | | Torpedo Catcher |
| Pomone | | Symons | Wet Basin | | Royal Navy |
| Sphinx | | Phillips | | | Royal Navy |
| Pigeon | | de Satge | | | Royal Navy |
| Clive | | Baugh | Dry Dock | | R I M |
| Chyebassa | 1688 | Forbes | | | M M & Co |
| Pekin | 2522 | Hayward | | | P & O Co |
| Assyria | 970 | MacLean | | | M M & Co |
| Sheikh | 2828 | Jones | | | M M & Co |
| Clan Murray | 3210 | Beer | Calcutta, &c. | | M M & Co |
| Pemba | 986 | Martyr | P. Gulf | | M M & Co |
| Merkara | 1918 | Kendall | Calcutta, &c | | M M & Co |
| Skidby | 2421 | Coulson | | | M M & Co |
| Ellora | 1494 | Archdeacon | | | M M & Co |
| King Arthur | 1047 | Hannah | P Gulf | | B & P S N Co |
| Keongwai | 1115 | Groves | | | R S & Co |

### VESSELS IN DOCKS.—OCTOBER 23.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

| Shed. | Vessel. | Ton. | Capt. | Destination | Date.* | Agent |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A | Clan Lamont | 2285 | Elliott | Antwerp | 24-10 | F M & Co |
| B | Johannesberger | 1837 | Moller | Hamburg | 24-10 | Glade & Co |
| E | Hoseinee | 994 | Hughes | Singapore | 24-10 | B & P S N Co |
| H | Goa | 1913 | Nelson | Aden | 29-10 | M M & Co |
| M | Ballaarat | 2860 | Field | | | P & O Co |
| O | Sunda | 4673 | Andrews | Southampton | 30-10 | Transport |
| P | Zaida | 2883 | | Repairing | | M M & Co |

HARBOUR WALL.

| Vessel. | Ton. | Capt. | Destination | Date.* | Agent |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sabermati | 524 | Fakeera | Mangalore | 26-10 | Sheprd & Co |
| Kaveri | 553 | Ahmed | Bhownagar | 23-10 | Do |

VICTORIA DOCK.

| Shed. | Vessel. | Ton. | Capt. | Destination. | Date* | Agent |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | Alecto | | Boxhall | Karachi | 27-10 | F Muir & Co |
| 3 | Oolobaria | 3420 | Hirsh | | | M M & Co |
| 4 | Mars | 2497 | Curtis | | | W & A G & Co |
| 5 | Clyde | 2198 | Valentine | China | 7-11 | P & O Co |
| 6 | Peninsular | 3263 | Leigh | Aden | 27-10 | P & O Co |
| 7 | Habsburg | 4014 | Mitis | Trieste | 1-11 | A L S N Co |
| 8 | Gisela | 2643 | Mosca | Kobe | 25-10 | A L S N Co |
| 10 | Rydal Hall | | McQuarrie | | | K N & Co |
| 12 | China | 7912 | Augus | London | 3-11 | P & O Co |
| 16 | Mohammadi | 1252 | Raffin | Repairing | | B & P S N Co |

HARBOUR WALL.

| Vessel. | Ton. | Capt. | Destination | Date.* | Agent |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kola | 497 | Robertson | Karachi | 27-10 | M M & Co |

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Setos.....1805 tons gross.....W M Bell

*Probable date of departure.

### ARRIVALS.

| Oct. | Vessel. | Commander | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 23 | Keongwai s | Graves | Bangkok, Oct 6. |
| | Kola s | Robertson | Karachi, Oct 20. |

### DEPARTURES.

| Oct. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 23 | Dumra s | Russell | Karachi, &c. |
| | R I M S Clive | Baugh | Karachi. |

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Hoseinie, Hughes, for Singapore, &c.
" Clan Lamont, Elliot, for Antwerp, Havre, &c.

The steamer Indus, entered for loading yesterday for Marseilles, &c.

### DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 23.

FOR LONDON.

China s—25 bales cotton and 52 bales hemp, Purshotam Bhimjee; 25 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 21 bales skins, E D Sassoon and Co; 85 cwt gum, Ismail Peerbhoy Damjee; 64 cases medicinal seeds, 4 bags roots, and 26 bales herbs, Bertie-Smith and Co; 116 cwt fishmaws, Rehimtoola Dhanjee and Co; 31 cwt aloes and 15 dry chillies, Ebrahim Currim.

FOR HULL.

Alecto s—4,000 cwt bonemeal, Croft Mody and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Rydal Hall s—100 bales cotton, The Bombay Company; 4,000 cwt linseed and 2,001 cwts poppyseed, Wagjee Bechar.

FOR ANTWERP.

Mars s—527 bales hemp, Kidle Reeves and Co; 1,000 cwt rapeseed, and 710 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 2,512 1-2 cwt myrabollams, Wagjee Bechur.

FOR HAMBURG.

Johannesberger s—34 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 1 case rosa oil Strathmann and Joachim; 1 pot rosa oil, Volkart Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Habsburg s—592 cwt myrabollams, Hugo Schmer and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Habsburg s—200 bales cotton, The New Mofussil Co. Ld.

FOR HONGKONG.

Gisela s—200 bales cotton, M M Essabhoy; 500 bales twist, Talati and Co; 50 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 68 cases Indian condiments, H P Setna and Co.

Clyde s—33 chests opium, P and O S N Co; 300 chests opium, Bombay and P S N Co.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 24th October.

1. The Head-quarter Office will be closed to-day for the Diwali holidays.
2. There will be 40-pr. R M L Gun Drill at the Town Hall compound and Nesbit Road Head-quarters to-morrow evening at 8-45 p.m.
3. The brake will leave the Corps Club for Byculla at 8-15 p.m. to-morrow evening, returning to the Fort at 10-30 p.m.
4. There will be Morris Tube practice at the Nesbit Road Head-quarters on the 28th instant from 8-45 a.m.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Capt. R. A.
Adjutant, B. V. A.

## THE LIONS OF GIR.

THE lions in the Gir forest are in future, we understand, to be brought up by hand. A few seasons careful preservation will bring the stock up to its proper strength, and if by any chance the king of beasts has got too tame by then, it will be easy enough to organise a little preliminary cub hunting just to rattle him up and make him a bit wild on the wing. It could easily be arranged, and we would suggest that any official unduly fond of writing, whether a blue book or in a review, be deputed to do the rousing of the Giri lions. It would be rather hard on the poor lions to be chased about (or to have to chase about, as the case might be) people with the ink stains so newly on their fingers, but then it would be far better than deputing an A. D. C. to do it, or even an Under Secretary.

We note with acute satisfaction that our respected contemporary of Allahabad has taken the question of these lions up very seriously. It says that as there are only about half a dozen lions left in Gir, no better fate could come upon them than to fall to a Viceregal rifle. Looked at from an unbiassed point of view we much doubt whether the lions would detect any appreciable difference between a Viceregal rifle—a species of Pom Pom we suppose?—or a blunderbuss in the hands of a horny-handed son of the soil. Our contemporary's idea is, either let the lion be shot by a Viceregal rifle, or let the Viceroy import a few African lions and turn them down in Gir! There's glory for you! Fancy a 'bagman' lion! Why not have a proper lion stud started at once and a duly-qualified superintendent and a staff of syces and *nalbunds*? The lions could be probably looked after then, would not be out in the wet during the rainy season, and when the Viceregal rifle wanted to have a pot at them, they could be kept without food for a day or two before they were turned down in Gir. Perhaps this would be a better plan than allowing the lions to run loose through the year and just have them worried up by the blue-book men prior to the shoot. All the same the blue-bookers might come in handy and they could be used as "tie-ups." Of course with an unerring Viceregal rifle in the tree over their heads they would have nothing to fear even from a somewhat sharp-set lion.—"Indian Planters' Gazette."

WITH WHAT SHOULD TEETH BE CLEANED?

BY the use of the tooth-brush and rinsing the mouth with an antiseptic fluid which thoroughly counteracts the effect of fermentation, acid, and decay. For only a "*Mouthbath*" can guarantee that the antiseptic effect in the whole mouth, in the hollow teeth, in the crevices of the teeth, and in the mucuous membrane, is really thorough and complete. But hitherto a fluid of this kind did not exist. Tests have proved that the so-called antiseptic dentifrices are either too strong and therefore poisonous and injurious to the teeth, or too weak and therefore do not deserve the name of antiseptics.

ODOL

is the first and only compound which thoroughly and with certainty counteracts the above-mentioned causes of the decay of the teeth. The effect of Odol which has been undeniably proved, is principally due to its peculiar property, which, contrary to all other mouth washes, is not effective for the moment only, but, as it is absorbed by the gums and mucuous membranes, its disinfecting powers continue for hours after use, as these organs are thoroughly impregnated by it. Odol is therefore constant and lasting in its effect.

THE BEST FOR THE TEETH
Odol.
PRICE R2

THE ODOL BOTTLE (Patented through out the world) is a unique ornament for every toilet table, and its use is novel and easy. (See Illustration.)

THE TASTE OF ODOL

is exceedingly agreeable, refreshing, and powerful. The cleaning of the teeth with Odol is, practically, as refreshing for the mouth as a bath is for the body.

FOR SALE IN BOMBAY BY:—TREACHER & Co., Ld., THOMSON & TAYLOR, KEMP & Co., BEYNON & Co., V. FUCILE & Co., N. POWELL & Co. and J. D. WARDEN, 117, BAZAAR GATE STREET; POONA:—BEYNON & Co. IGATPURA LONAULI, AND BHUSAWAL, CO OPERATIVE STORES; and all first-class Chemists.

WHOLESALE:—BERTIE-SMITH & Co., 23 to 31, Apollo Street, Bombay, Sole Consignees for British-India

EPPS'S COCOA

Possesses the following Distinctive Merits:
DELICACY OF FLAVOR.
SUPERIORITY IN QUALITY.
GRATEFUL and COMFORTING to the NERVOUS or DYSPEPTIC.
NUTRITIVE QUALITIES UNRIVALLED.
YOUR GROCER AND STOREKEEPER SELL IT.
Sold only in ½ lb. and 1 lb. Tins
Prepared by JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England

EPPS'S COCOA.

CELEBRATED.
"LYNX"
POCKET FIELD GLASSES,

Rs. 25.

WITH SOLID LEATHER SLING CASE

These widely-known Binocular Field and Race Glasses are achromatic, and in finish, power, and sharpness of definition excel those of all other makers at the same price. A quantity of cheap showy rubbish is sent out to India, and doubtless finds a market, but the "Lynx" is a good useful Glass, and measures only $4\frac{1}{16}$ inches by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

LAWRENCE & MAYO.
OFFICES IN INDIA:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS.
HEAD OFFICES:
67 and 69, Chancery Lane, London.
Price List of Scientific Instruments free on application

## WRITERS AND READERS.

SIR WALTER BESANT is engaged upon a novel which he means to call The Lady of Lynn. It is a historical story of last century, with, as a publisher would say, "a love interest" running through it. The tale will appear serially in the "Queen," beginning just after Christmas.

Mark Twain and his family leave England this week on their return to America, after a long absence. Part of the time has been spent in Vienna, of which the humorist always speaks kindly. More recently he has dwelt with us in London. He means to spend a month or two in New York before going on to his old home at Hartford, Connecticut.

Mrs. Louise Jordan Miln, who is already known for a book of theatrical travel in the Far East, has written another entitled Wooings and Weddings in Many Climes. Mrs. Miln has visited most parts of the world, and wherver she has gone she has studied the people and their customs. In the present book she tells, in a popular way, all about the marriage customs of different lands. The book will be published by Messrs. Pearson with many illustrations, often from photographs.

Mr. Paul du Chaillu, who has written little recently, has a volume coming out with Mr. Murray. It is intended chiefly for young people, though others may find it interesting. The author takes his readers with him to The Land of the Long Night, meaning regions, like Lapland, which are within the Arctic circle, Mr. du Chaillu lives now, as the chiefly has done, in New York. He has rooms in Broadway, but says the din of that great street never reaches them.

The biography of Coventry Patmore will include many letters from Tennyson, Carlyle, Ruskin, Mr. Aubrey de Vere, and other eminent contemporaries. Dr. Richard Garnett and Mr. Sydney Colvin contribute reminiscences of Patmore, as also does Mr. Basil Champneys, the distinguished architect. He has compiled and edited the biography, with the assistance of Mrs. Patmore. Among the illustrations are a portrait of the poet's first wife, from a drawing by Millais, a sketch by Sargent, and a medallion by Woolner.

The personal articles which have appeared in Mr. T. P. O' Connor's paper, "M. A. P., are being gathered into a book. It need hardly be said that for this the consent of the several writers has been obtained. Mr. T. P. O' Conner says in a prefatory note that two ideas influenced him to secure these snatches of autobiography. He thought that the written word from a celebrity would be better than the somewhat overdone interview. Secondly, he believed the public would like to know how well-known people made their entrances into fame.

Readers of the "Cornhill" have been getting chapters from the autobiography of that notable South African, Sir John Robinson. His full reminiscences will shortly be published by Messrs. Smith, Elder and Co., under the title Fifty Years in South Africa. Sir John Robinson was the first Premier of Natal, an office which he had to lay down for reasons of health. He came to Europe, and benefitted greatly from the rest and change. His leisure has enabled him to write this contribution to South African history.

Probably the most expensive book of the autumn will be one on eighteenth-century colour-prints, which Messrs. Macmillan are publishing. That remark certainly applies to the edition with all the plates printed in colour, for it will cost eighteen guineas net. Mrs. Julia Frankau the writer of the book, has been a zealous collector of eighteenth-century colour-prints. The examples here reproduced have been chosen by her, with the greatest care, from her own collection and from other collections placed at her disposal. Her text is an essay on some last-century engravers and their work in colour.

None of our old highways is more interesting than the Great North Road, which linked London and Edinburgh. Mr. Charles G. Harper, who makes a special study of such matters, finds two volumes necessary for the story of the Great North Road. How many of us could, without inquiry, pick out its, course on a map? It goes by Stamford, Newark Doncaster, York, Darlington, Durham, Newcastle Alwick, Berwick, and Haddingon. Thus, it can be understood how rich the Great North Road is in associations, Messrs. Chapman announce the book.

We have been hearing a good deal about "the Jewish vote" in the East-end of London and elsewhere. A book on the Jew in London, being a study of his racial character and present-day conditions, will be published by Mr. Fisher Unwin. It consists of two essays prepared for the Toynbee Trustees by Mr. C. Russell and Mr. H. S. Lewis. One essay describes the Jewish community as seen from the outside, by an observer who has no special personal ground of sympathy with the Jewish race or religion. The second essay is by a writer who, himself a member of the race, is able to enter fully into its feelings and aspirations. Mr. Bryce contributes a preface and Canon Barnett an introduction.

Mr. Morley Roberts has written a novel of political life, and Mr. Arnold will publish it. Mr. Anstey's story The Brass Bottle, which has been appearing serially in the "Strand," will be published next week by Messrs. Smith Elder. Somewhat later they will issue a story by Sir William Magnay, entitled The Man-Trap, and then, on Nov. 1, Mrs. Humphry Ward's volume, Eleanor The Inimitable Mrs. Massingham is a romance of Australia in its early days, which Messrs. Chatto announce. The author is Mr. Herbert Compton. As it happens, a writer given us by Australia, Mrs. Campbell Praed, is the author of a story which Messrs. Chatto will publish on an earlier date. It is called As a Watch in the Night. Then Messrs. Hutchinson announce a story of the Sydney Larrikins, by a new writer, Mr. Ambrose Pratt. King of the Rocks is the title of it. Mr. George Allen announces several novels, among them A Boer of To-day, by Mr. George Cossins and Judith, a tale of Welsh mining life by Mr. Joseph Keating.

Dr. Conan Doyle's history of the Boer war is nearly ready for publication. It is a general history, dealing with the whole course of the war as seen by himself and others. Cameos, a book which proclaims its subject, is announced by Messrs. Seeley, from the pen of Mr. Cyril Davenport, of the British Museum. It will have many illustrations. We are getting through Mr. Lane, another collection of cartoons by Mr. C. Dana Gibson. The sketches deal mostly with Americans, and so are entitled The Americans. A new edition of the life of Archbishop Benson abridged so as to bring it within the compass of a single volume, is announced by Messrs. Macmillan. The price is six shillings. Lord Rosslyn notifies us that all the copies of his facsimile edition of the Gram—the periodical issued by the British officers who were prisoners at Pretoria—have been subscribed for. He adds that "there are objectors to an increase of the edition," which is natural enough if the edition was announced as a limited one.

Silence Absolute, a volume of verse by Mr. Ernley Walrond, is appearing in Mr. Elkin Mathew's Vigo Cabinet Series. Three Christmas books are promised by Mr. Mathews—namely, Sketches and Skits, by Mr. Arthur Hopkins; The Rabbit Book, by Mr. Charles Pettafor; and Xmas Eve at Romney Hall, by Miss Jane Macgregor. A memoir of a hero of the Tirah, Lieut.-Colonel John Haughton, Commandant of the 36th Sikhs, is being published by Mr. Murray. The volume has been written by Major A. C. Yate. Another book, which takes us to the frontiers of India, is just being brought out by Messrs. Longmans. It is by Mr. R. J. Bruce, C. I. E., formerly Political Agent in Baluchistan, and it is a consideration of The Forward Policy and its Results.

All who are interested in literature will watch with great interest and even anxiety the fortunes of the "Monthly Review" and the "Pilot." I have no hesitation in saying that the Pilot is the best of all the sixpenny weeklies, and an honour to English journalism. And this testimony may carry the more weight as it comes from one who does not sympathise with the Pilots ecclesiastical views. The journal is in almost every way up to the highest standard, and Mr. Frederick Greenwood, or his first serious imitator, is a contributor. If it should fail, and if the "Monthly Review" should fail, one's hopes for the highest journalism of Britain must go down, or at least be very considerably dashed. If, on the contrary, as I hope and believe, those papers win the day, they will reanimate everybody who wishes to see the general standard of periodicals raised.

The electioneering addresses which have filled the columns of the newspapers during the last few days provide some food for thought from the literary point of view. The candidate of to-day attacks both the questions of the day and his opponents with the utmost gravity and earnestness. No tricks of style, no allusive conceits, no lapses into unexpected humour are expected to mar the effect of his weighty, solid and business-like utterances. The election addresses reflect on the whole the Parliamentary oratory of the day. . . . . There are traces of individuality in one or two of the addresses now before us. In the polished and elaborate diction of the short address issued by Mr. Balfour, we catch some savour of the author of Foundations of Belief. Lord Salisbury and Sir William Harcourt never fail to remind us that they were once journalists of the highest order; Lord Rosebery's mastery of phrase shows itself alike in his political letters and his books; Mr. John Morley's addresses are, as a rule, masterly examples of literary skill. Mr. Birrell cannot disguise the fact that he is Mr. Birrell and his manifesto may be taken as one revolt against the stilted periods into which these productions so often lapse. But on the whole there is a singular absence of "expression" in the artistic sense. We do not in England look for, or obtain, a feast of literary entertainment. But even the literary connoisseur may perhaps feel that this price is not a high one to pay for a spirit of courtesy and a recognition of the seriousness and gravity of the issues discussed.

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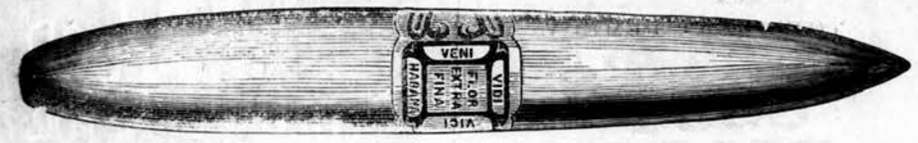

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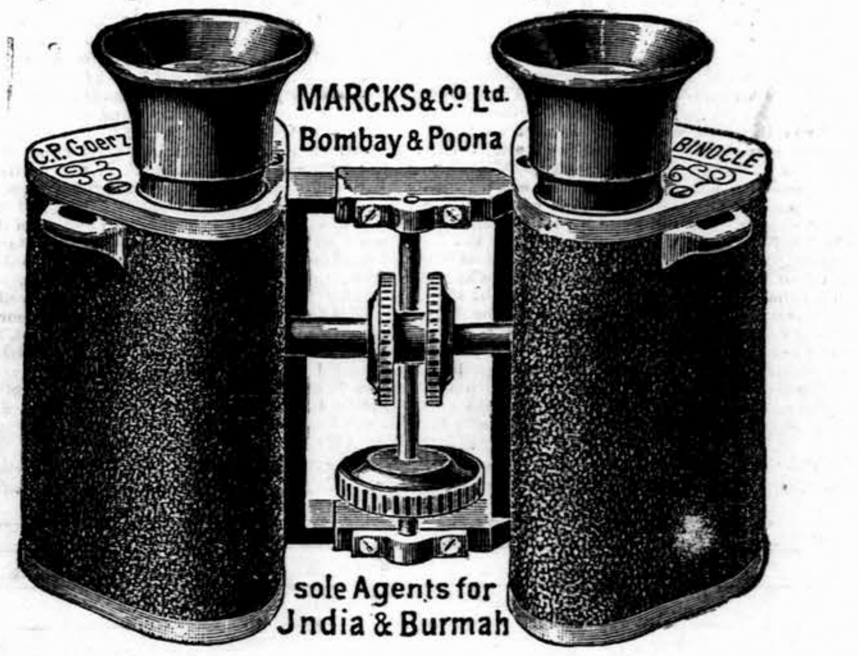

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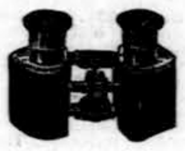
COMPARISON
of
Length and size of Glasses.

Length of old Style Telescopic Binocular.

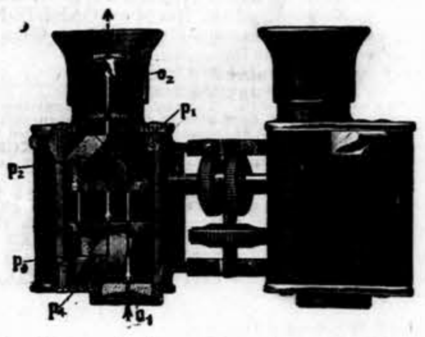


Comparative size of Goerz Trieder Binocular of the same power.

The Rays of light passing through the objective O, in the direction represented by the arrows, strike the faces p1 and p2 of the upper prism, and are bent by each face through angles of 90o to their previous course. They then strike the lower prism, the faces of which are at right angles to one another and also to those of the upper prism (compare Fig. 4a).

The rays, therefore, are again bent through right angles at each of the faces p3 and p4, and issue past the upper prism out through the eye piece o2.

The arrangement of the two prisms and the fourfold rectangular reflection produces the desired reinversion of the image.



Section of glass showing course of Rays of Light through the Prisms.

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